"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local showers and colder to-day; brisk to high west to northwest winds; fair to-morrow.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,029. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

KAISER PROMISES TO BACK AUSTRIA

Full Assurances Given and Allies Ready to "March in Serried Line" Against Russia.

WAR MOVES ALL PLANNED

Reichspost's Berlin Correspondent Tells Intimate Details of Archduke's Conferences.

HUGE FORCES ARE IN ARMS

Vienna Admits Army Has Been Strengthened—Eleven Russian Corps on a War Footing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Reichspost, whose well-known relations to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand set the seal of authenticity on its political news, especially at this juncture when the Archduke is fulfilling a momentous mission in Germany, will to-morrow make an announcement from Berlin that the Triple Alliance is firmer than ever before, and that in Eastern affairs, notably in Adriatic and Rumanian questions, the three allies will "march in serried line."

The statement, which will be published as coming from "a special source" in Berlin, says:

"All the political circles in Berlin are deeply impressed by the eminent importance of the Archduke's visit. He came at a grave moment, and the conversations he has had with the Kaiser and the chiefs of German diplomacy and of the German Army and Navy will be of the utmost importance for the future of both empires.

"The Archduke had an opportunity, both on the journey to Springe, near Hanover, and at Springe itself, to have confidential talks with the Kaiser and the most prominent statesmen and military personages.

Germany Ready for Any Event.

"During the last few days common sittings have been held of the representatives of all the imperial German Ministries and the Prussian War Ministry, some of the meetings having been under the Presidency of the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Delbrück.

"At these meetings the whole position of the empire, in view of the present situation, was discussed at length. As a result it became apparent that, general as the wish is to maintain peace, preparations for every eventuality had been fully made, so that all surprises were guarded against. It may be stated that all the intensive work of the War Office and the Admiralty has borne very good fruit. Gen. von Heeringen and Admiral von Tirpitz, Ministers of War and Marine, had occasion to show that they had done their duty.

"It is very fitting to make due mention of the great services of Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, the Foreign Minister, who is a most zealous and most indefatigable champion of the alliance with Austria, and during the last few weeks had occasion several times to stand up very energetically for his views. It is certain that in Vienna the attitude of this prominent statesman will be fully appreciated.

Alliance Firmer Than Ever.

"Archduke Francis Ferdinand will certainly return to Vienna with the conviction that Austria is supported by Germany's most loyal friendship, and that, as the Triple Alliance is firmer than ever before, the three allies will march in serried line in Eastern affairs, and primarily in Adriatic and Roumanian questions.

"This represents a power which it is simply impossible to outvote.

"Shortly before the arrival of the Archduke in Berlin I had an opportunity of speaking to one of the leading men here, who said:

"'Our policy is honestly directed, as all Europe knows, toward keeping the peace of the world. We also have the conviction that our intention will be realized. From Russia particularly during the last few days we have had satisfactory news.

"'Should we be mistaken, however—and to-day no diplomatist can possess absolutely sure foresight—the determination of our Government is to stand loyally and firmly by our ally. The whole German people are in agreement with this policy.

"'The less the people in all the important countries in Europe indulge in illusions on this point the better peace can be preserved. It would be the greatest mistake to believe that Germany will not keep to the full extent her word as solemnly given to Austria.'"

The Reichspost statement concludes:

"In the deliberations at Springe the Archduke, at any rate, realized how truly these words correspond to the inmost sentiments of the leading circles of Germany. The military discussions that reckon with eventualities, which,

Continued on Page 2.

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Adv.

DESTROY MEXICAN VILLAGES.

Federals Raze Twenty-five and Force 500 Unarmed Indians Into Surrender.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—At least twenty-five villages have been destroyed in the State of Oaxaca the past ten days by the Government troops. The Administration, believing that the rebels in that region have been sufficiently cowed by the terrible warfare which has been waged, has now sanctioned orders for the retirement of the greater part of the Federals from that State, leaving the final pacification to the loyal troops.

Some 500 Indians have surrendered, but a large part of these were without arms, affording some basis for the unofficial declarations that little of real value has been accomplished toward the subjugation of the rebels, who, it is feared by the residents of the City of Oaxaca, will redouble their efforts with the added motive of revenge.

In spite of the fact that the Federals in all districts invested by Zapatistas have been freely using the right conferred by the suspension of civic guarantees to execute culprits summarily, there is little improvement in the general situation. In no less than forty engagements the past week the Federals reported victories, but these have been mainly insignificant, as the rebels ordinarily retire as soon as possible, doubtless to save ammunition. On the other hand, the rebels use their energies in sacking small towns and plantations, which has resulted in enormous losses in the States of Mexico and Puebla.

FEAR SERIOUS STEEL STRIKE.

Walkout of Trainmen at Mills May Spread to Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—What may lead to a serious strike in the mills of the Steel Corporation started to-day, when 800 more trainmen employed in its yards walked out. At the Homestead and Edgar Thomson plants and the Carrie Furnaces about 1,000 men are on strike for an increase in pay of 70 cents a day. The men assert that they will force the company to accede to their demands, or start the biggest strike since that of Homestead in 1892.

Officers of the steel company admitted that the three big plants might be forced to shut down. This would put in idleness 20,000 men. The corporation is far behind in its orders.

The strikers were to have had a meeting this morning at Realty Hall, Homestead, but for some reason it was called off. Agents of the American Federation of Labor, it is said, advised the men not to act for several days in order that the full effect of the strike might be felt.

Samuel Gompers recently said that Pittsburgh would be the battle ground in the contest to establish unionism throughout America. Thomas Flinn, National organizer of the federation, has been in the Pittsburgh district most of the time since last July. William Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been here twice recently directing his men, who have been active among the steel workers.

MRS. BAGGOTT DIES.

New York Woman Shot by Weems Near Reno Succumbs to Wounds.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Estelle W. Baggott, who was shot yesterday by Harry S. Weems, at a nearby bathing resort, died late to-night. Her husband is Lee Baggott, a lace manufacturer of New York. She came originally from Taylorville, Ill. C. E. Wonderly of St. Louis, Mo., is Mrs. Baggott's father.

At the coroner's inquest over the body of Weems, who shot himself after shooting Mrs. Baggott, the autopsy surgeon testified that the left side of the brain showed signs of hardening, indicating either insanity or its near approach. A message from J. W. Weems, 331 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md., his brother, directed the burial be made here.

Mrs. Christine S. Barritt, wife of E. Guest Barritt, importer of millinery and laces, of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, New York, a friend of Mrs. Baggott, who narrowly escaped being another victim of Weems, said:

"Mrs. Baggott was married about six years ago in New York City and separated from her husband three years ago there. Mr. Baggott was her first husband. There were no children.

"I never knew where he was located nor where they lived, although our home was in Kings Road, Brooklyn."

MRS. RANTOUL ASKS DIVORCE.

Granddaughter of James Russell Lowell Alleges Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, née Burnett, granddaughter of James Russell Lowell, has filed a divorce libel against Edward L. Rantoul, a prominent business man of Boston and Cambridge. Cruelty is the charge. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rantoul are seeking the custody of one or both of their little daughters.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Rantoul in Christ Church, Cambridge, eight years ago was the social event of the season. Immediately after their honeymoon the couple went to live at the magnificent Lowell estate near Lowell Park, at the corner of Elmwood Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Mr. Rantoul, who is the son of the wealthy Robert S. Rantoul of Salem, was graduated from Harvard in 1897. He is the Treasurer of several large manufacturing firms and has an office at 50 State Street. He is a member of the Somerset, Exchange, and Tavern Clubs and prominent socially in Boston, Cambridge, and Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Rantoul continued to live in Cambridge until last Spring, when the two separated. Mr. Rantoul went to live in Salem at his father's home, while Mrs. Rantoul remained at Elmwood with her two little daughters.

AUTO KILLS CONTRACTOR.

State Architect Deputy Also Hurt in Collision Near Glens Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—William B. Armstrong of the Armstrong Contracting Company, a former Inspector in the State Architect's office, was killed to-night in an automobile accident five miles from Lake George on the State road running from Glens Falls to Saratoga. Charles A. Sussdorff, Assistant Deputy State Architect, was injured seriously, and is in a critical condition at the Glens Falls City Hospital.

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Sussdorff were in the former's light motor car, when it collided with a heavy touring auto owned by Henry T. Salver of Hudson Falls. The Armstrong car turned turtle, and pinned both its occupants under it. The back of the seat hit Armstrong, crushing his skull.

The occupants of the Salver car were uninjured. A broken steering gear was the cause of the collision.

Winfield A. Huppuch, former Public Service Commissioner, arrived on the scene in an automobile shortly after the accident, and took Mr. Sussdorff to the Glens Falls Hospital.

WHY NOT SPEND THANKSGIVING WEEK at the Virginia Hot Springs? Everybody is going there.—Adv.

HOW WAGNER FOILED BULGARIAN CENSOR

Saw Actual War Operations After Penetrating the Lines from Mustapha Pasha.

RETURNED AMID WOUNDED

Officers Sent His Dispatches, Thinking Him an Army Official—London Times Man Confirms Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna says:

"Lieut. Wagner, the well-known Reichspost war correspondent with the Bulgarian Army, who has returned to Vienna after an ineffectual attempt to investigate the Prochaska incident at Prisrend, describes to-day in The Reichspost the manner in which he contrived to escape the restrictions imposed upon his colleagues and to transmit his dispatches.

"Although this is not absolutely exhaustive, inasmuch as he declares himself not to be at liberty to divulge the circumstances of his three days' special mission during the battle of Lule-Burgas, Lieut. Wagner's account is a sufficiently complete refutation of the charges brought against him.

"While he was supposed to be at Mustapha Pasha or Sofia, he spent in reality only three hours in the former place, and, aided by his knowledge of Bulgarian and his acquaintance with Major Stoinoff, contrived to proceed for five days to the front.

"Near Adrianople, with the artillery train, he witnessed the artillery duels and attacks described in his dispatches, crossed the Maritza and saw the heroic attack of the Bulgarians on the Turkish positions at Marash.

"Returning northward with a trainload of wounded, he concealed himself until Mustapha Pasha was passed, and thus escaped the attention of the patrols which were seeking to arrest him in consequence of the jealousy of Austrian and German colleagues, who denounced him to Dr. Radeff, the Censor, as a Turkish spy.

"Alighting at Lyubimetz, the first Bulgarian station after Mustapha Pasha, he ordered the telegraph operator, who mistook him for a Bulgarian commissariat officer, to transmit his dispatches via Philippopolis. They thus escaped the censorship of Starazagora.

"At Tirnovoselmenli a similar expedient again proved successful. Lieut. Wagner gives the names of a number of Bulgarian officers with whom he spent the night at Tirnovoselmenli and mentions many further details susceptible of exact verification.

"I may add that I have seen the original of the telegrams received by the Reichspost from Lyubimetz and other places, and can testify that they correspond to the dispatches published in expanded form by the Reichspost.

Lieut. Wagner Facetious.

In relating his adventures in the Reichspost, Lieut. Wagner declares that on his arrival he spent only three hours in Mustapha Pasha and facetiously remarks:

"It amuses me to read that some of the correspondents saw me daily. I hope their other observations are more correct."

After spending five days away from Gen. Ivanoff's headquarters and witnessing the fighting at Adrianople, Lieut. Wagner returned with the transport. He goes on:

"When the train stopped at Mustapha Pasha I sought refuge from any peeping eyes in an obscure corner of the carriage. We only made a short halt, thank goodness; then the train took me away from the dangerous neighborhood of the censorship and my colleagues of the war.

"The first station after Mustapha Pasha is near Ljubimetz. Here I got out and reported myself to the military station master as returning from the royal headquarters. He was a retired officer of the old-fashioned type, who did not know what to do with me.

"My plan was quickly made. I went to the local telegraph office to try my luck at sending an uncensored message. Detachments of the newly formed Tenth Division were just marching through from Adrianople, when the natschanlik or postmaster hurried in with apologies for being absent to receive my enormously long telegram.

"He has never seen a newspaper correspondent before and from my red armband took me for a War Commissioner.

"I had no reason to point out his mistake. He promptly accepted my dispatch for transmission via Philoppopolis. I feared for a moment he would want to send it via Stara Zagora.

"As a reward I gave him a lively account of the brilliant feats performed at Marash."

After the battles of Lule-Burgas and Tchorlu, Lieut. Wagner returned to Sofia. At the Starazagora railway station the Bulgarian patrol searched the platform for him, for word had been sent from Mustapha Pasha that he must be arrested at all costs. Meanwhile, Lieut. Wagner was sitting in the train, describing his experiences to a Captain on the Bulgarian General Staff.

After an unpleasant incident at Philippopolis he reached Sofia safely. There he had an interview with Premier Güechoff. At the Minister's request he told him how he got the messages through, having first secured from Güechoff a general pardon in advance.

4:35 P. M. DAILY. NEW ORLEANS—TEXAS—MEXICO—CALIFORNIA
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY through Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile. Pullman drawing-room, stateroom, sleeping, club, observation, and dining cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av.—Adv.

"A PLOT."
This delightful painting by **Hermann Kaulbach** will be reproduced in full page size in the Pictorial Section of **NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.**

1 DEAD, MANY SAVED, WHEN ASYLUM BURNS

Brunswick Home Attendants Carried 55 Feeble-Minded Men Out of Blazing Annex.

ONE CRAWLED BACK TO DIE

Volunteer Firemen Saved Eight of the Group of Ten Buildings in Amityville After a Long Run.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 24.—Michael Lyons, an attendant in the Brunswick Home, was walking at 10:45 o'clock this morning along the third floor corridor of the Annex, one of the ten buildings that make up that private institution here for epileptics, paralytics, alcoholics, and feeble-minded folk, when he was halted by the sight of smoke rising in a cloud that apparently had its origin in the baseboard of the wall. He put his ear to that wall and heard the roar of flames eating their way through the wood and paper and plaster between the floor and the ceiling of the second story.

In the Annex were fifty-five inmates, twenty of them bedridden and unable to walk a step. In the buildings close by were other patients, 200 in all, young and old, idiots and cripples. To the west some 100 feet were the buildings of Louden Hall, with 100 more patients of the same charter, while 300 yards further away were the buildings of the Long Island Home, sheltering ninety insane persons, and a strong, threatening east wind was whipping across the grounds through the mist of a gentle rain.

All this Lyons realized in the first moment after his discovery of the fire. In the next moment he was spreading the alarm as swiftly as he could without starting a panic among the patients. Two other attendants were there in the Annex with him. In all there were sixty in the institution, and twelve of them began straightway the task of carrying and leading the aged inmates from the Annex.

Down the stairs of the frame building and out into the rain they took them, where others waited to carry them on to the villa and pavilion. There was no panic. Many of the patients accepted the sudden cries and sound of hurrying feet without a sign of agitation. Many of them were carried down smoke-filled hallways without giving the slightest indication that they knew or cared what was happening. Some of them laughed and chuckled as though the fire that threatened all the buildings and people of Amityville's strange colony was the merriest spectacle that the management ever staged. Yet it was only by the swiftest sort of rescue work that they were all taken out alive.

Edward Croxan, an old bedridden invalid, was found placidly sleeping in his room on the second floor of the Annex. Just as an attendant, Patrick McDermott, lifted him in his arms and stepped into the hall, the entire wall of the room they had just left toppled over and filled it with flames from one corner to the other.

One Patient Strayed Back to Death.

Every patient was carried out alive, yet one life was lost. This was Fritz Mondary, a feeble-minded man who for sixteen years had known no other home than the institution at Amityville. In 1896 he had been sent here by the Sisters of St. Dominic from St. Catherine's Hospital in Brooklyn. One of the attendants brought him down the stairs to the grounds and passed him over to the guardianship of another attendant outside. Somehow Mondary escaped. He crawled unobserved beneath the porch of the Annex and stretched himself on the ground, for there his body was found after it was all over. He had been suffocated and then burned.

The hopes of the management centred on the three local companies of volunteers, and on the companies in three nearby towns, to whom a call for help had been sent within five minutes after the discovery of the fire. The first of these was at Lyndenhurst, two miles away; the second at Farmingdale, four miles away, and the third at Babylon, five miles away. With such reinforcement they could hope to prevent the spread of the flames to the rest of the buildings, all of them frame and just waiting for the scattering brands.

Volunteers Came Just in Time.

The Annex and the Boys' Cottage were on the outskirts of the New Brunswick Home group. The nearest building to them was the Niagara, a house with no inmates.

The local firefighters worked like Trojans, but their resources were limited, and Dr. C. L. Markham, Superintendent of the Brunswick Home, saw the brands fall on the roof of the Niagara and start the flames there. Just then, when the fire had been fought for half an hour, the help came from Lyndenhurst, and then in quick succession from Farmingdale and Babylon. This meant seven lines of hose in all, stretched to such purpose that one of them tapped a fire plug a quarter of a mile away. The fire that had started in the Niagara was put out, and the remainder of the institution was saved. What might have been a fire loss of $250,000 was held down to a $15,000 loss.

But not only the Brunswick Home was in danger. Amityville has two other private institutions of a similar sort close at hand. Louden Hall shelters epileptics, feeble-minded persons, and alcoholics, while the Long Island Home, just beyond, is an Amityville asylum for the insane.

The direction of the wind, which several times shifted uncertainly, as though it intended to turn the flames back upon the other buildings of the Brunswick Home, remained fairly steady and drove the sparks unquenched through the thin rain directly toward these other institutions. A bucket brigade was organized at Louden Hall, and the fall from the heavens was augmented by the steady splashing as the sparks reached the roof. No fire started there, but so strong was the wind that a brand was carried all the way to the roof of one of the buildings of the Long Island Home, a quarter of a mile from the burning annex of the Brunswick Home. This did no damage, for there, too, a bucket brigade was on guard.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL
Saturday, November 30, Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Railroad Special trains direct to grounds leave Pennsylvania Station 10:25 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 10:55 A. M., all parlor cars and dining cars; 10:55 A. M., all coaches and dining car. Returning 30 minutes after game. Round trip Pullman tickets sold. Consult C. Studds, D. P. A., Wm. Fedrick, Jr., A. D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

ENGINEERS WIN WAGE ADVANCES

Not All They Asked, but Roads Must Pay About $5,000,000 a Year More.

FOR STATE WAGE CONTROL

Arbitrators Urge Commission Plan, Labor's Representative Dissenting.

POINT OUT PUBLIC DANGER

In Strike Such as Was Threatened—Small Roads to Pay Most of the Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Compulsory arbitration in the settlement of disputes between capital and labor through Federal and State wage commissions is recommended in the report of the Board of Arbitrators appointed to adjust the demand of 30,000 locomotive engineers against fifty-two railroad companies in the eastern part of the United States for increases in wages and an improvement of certain conditions. The board grants advances in wages to the engineers, but not to the extent that was demanded.

The report of the board, made public to-night, is signed unconditionally by five of the arbitrators, Oscar S. Straus of New York, Charles R. Van Hise of Madison, Wis.; Albert Shaw of New York, Frederick U. Judson of St. Louis, and Otto M. Eidlitz of New York.

Assent to the findings, with an explanatory statement, is given by Daniel Willard of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the arbitrator representing the railroads, while P. H. Morrissey, former Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, arbitrator for the engineers, filed a minority report. Mr. Morrissey's main reason for dissenting is that the compulsory arbitration recommended by the board "is wholly impracticable."

The board's award settles the most important labor dispute submitted to arbitration since the anthracite coal strike of 1902. It is binding on the disputants for one year, and may then be terminated on one month's notice. The board was appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States, the United States Commissioner of Labor, and the Presiding Judge of the United States Commerce Court to prevent the railroad strike threatened last January coincidentally with the British railroad strike.

The board's award recognizes the principle and establishes, for the year, the practice of the minimum wage. Admitting that it disregarded the claim of the roads that they are unable to meet the increases demanded, amounting in the aggregate to about $7,000,000, the board agreed to the principle that the engineers should receive a fair wage, but concluded that a general increase of wages on all roads was not warranted. It was the opinion of the board that compensation was too small on some roads, and it therefore introduced the principle of a minimum wage for the entire Eastern railroad district.

The Demands and the Awards.

Generally the engineers demanded passenger service rates of from $4.40 to $4.60 per day of 100 miles, with an overtime rate of seventy cents per hour after five hours; freight service rates of from $5.23 to $5.75 per day of 100 miles, with $7 per day for Mallet engines, and twenty-five cents additional for local freight service; for switching service $4.50 per day of ten hours, and for belt line service $5 per day of ten hours.

The arbitrators fixed a minimum wage of $4.25 for 100 miles or less in passenger service, with fifty cents per hour for overtime, on an average speed of twenty miles an hour; a minimum wage of $4.75 for through freight service of 100 miles or less, with overtime pro rata after ten hours; twenty-five cents additional per day in local freight service, and a minimum wage of $4.10 per day of ten hours or less in switching service. All existing rates higher than these are continued in force by the board's award.

The minimum passenger service rate of $4.25 per day is higher than that paid by all except a few roads which were parties to the arbitration. The minimum freight service rate of $4.75 per day establishes wages for the entire district that measurably approach the current minimum of roads now paying the better rates. The additional twenty-five cents for local freight rate service makes a general increase in compensation.

No official estimate is available to-night as to the aggregate monetary value of the increase granted the engineers. If they had obtained all they demanded the increase would have been a fraction over $7,000,000 annually in the pay of engineers alone. The compensation awarded by the board is lower than the demand. It will probably be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

William D. Duncan of the railroad conference committee of managers, who opened the presentation of the railroad's side of the controversy before the Arbitration Board last Summer, asserted that the demands of the engineers on the basis of the number employed and traffic hauled in the calendar year 1911 would increase the pay of the engineers on all the fifty-two railroads of the East $7,172,574, or an average increase of 17.71 per cent. The percentage of increase of the various roads would vary from 10.4 per cent. on the Bessemer & Lake Erie, where it would be the lowest, to 56.76 in the coal and coke roads, where it would be the highest. Other heavy percentages of increase, if the full demands were allowed, would have been 36.44 for the Western Maryland engineers, 31.42 for the Lake Erie & Western engineers, 48.45 for the Dayton and Union engineers, 40.97 for the New Jersey and New York roads' engineers, tapering down to slight increases for the engineers of systems like the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, and New York Central.

A Safeguard for the Public.

In its decision, the board holds that the public, which had no voice in the controversy and no choice but to abide by the decision, had more at stake than either engineers or railroads; and the report emphasized the necessity of plans

Continued on Page 4.

SENATOR RAYNER DYING.

Doctors at Midnight Expected the End in a Few Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator Isador Rayner of Maryland, whose death has been expected for several days, was reported at midnight to be sinking so rapidly that the end must come within a few hours.

The Senator, who is suffering from acute neuritis and other troubles, passed into a coma several days ago and had been growing weaker since.

WHISKY KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Three-Year-Old Child Drinks It While Her Mother Is Away.

Catherine E. Barry, 3 years old, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from acute alcohol poisoning after drinking most of the contents of a pint flask of whisky on Saturday afternoon. Mary and James Barry, parents of the child, live at 332 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The baby found the whisky in a closet and drank it while her mother was away. Mrs. Barry found her unconscious when she returned.

STUDENTS BLACKLISTED.

Many Yale and Harvard Men Detected Selling Football Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Far and away the largest number of students ever known to have disposed of tickets to speculators was detected at yesterday's game. Both Yale and Harvard undergraduates were found to have disposed of their pasteboards in this way, and they will be ordered on the blacklist.

Fifty Yale and about half that number of Harvard students are included in the list, and it became known that a large force of detectives from Boston had been engaged all last week unearthing the extent to which the young men had thriftily tried to make a handsome profit from the tickets allotted them. The speculators who operated here were found to be more wary than ever before and to use four "steerers" before the actual person with the ticket was located.

OVERSHOES FOR HORSES.

Lotta Crabtree to Provide Them to Prevent Falls in Boston This Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—Lotta Crabtree, the actress, offers to provide overshoes to poorly shod Boston horses the coming Winter to lessen the number of mishaps befalling them on ice-covered streets. The overshoes are to be of a type insuring the best possible footing.

"The overshoes will be used when the streets are slippery and when the ordinary shoe will not suffice to keep the horses on their feet," she said.

It is Miss Crabtree's intention to distribute the shoes without charge to owners of horses unable to pay for them.

SAFETY AT CROSSOVERS.

Connecticut Board Orders New Haven Road to Take Precautions.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—As a result of its inquiry into the cause of the wreck on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Westport on Oct. 3 last, in which seven lives were lost and a score injured, the Public Utilities Commission has ordered that a facing point switch "inexcusably located," which in connection with high speed at a short crossover caused the derailment, be removed.

The commission has also ordered that "when high speed trains are to be diverted from one track to the other, and the crossover through which they must pass is not safe for high speed, trains must be brought to a full stop before the switches are set for crossover movements."

PREPARES FOR PARCELS POST

Hitchcock Wants Forecast of Extent to Which Business Will Use It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In order that adequate facilities may be provided for the handling of parcels post business efficiently and on a country-wide scale at the outset, Jan. 1, Postmaster General Hitchcock has asked every postmaster in the United States to obtain from the business public information as to the probable extent to which the new system will be used.

Each postmaster has been provided with circulars which set forth in detail the provisions of the parcels post law, the rates of postage and an explanatory statement concerning the delivery of parcels post matter. Attention also is directed to the fact that such matter may be registered and also insured against loss.

ELECTION REFORMS CARRIED.

Montana Voters Gave a Heavy Majority for Initiative Measures.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 24.—Returns on the initiative and referendum measures submitted to Montana's voters at the recent election make certain that several of them were carried by heavy majorities.

They provide for party nominations for State offices by direct vote, limiting the campaign expenditures of candidates to 15 per cent. of the office salary for one year, and providing for the direct election of United States Senators and for a Presidential primary.

BURTON WILL NOT RETIRE.

Declares Outrageous Abuse Will Result in a Fight for Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio repudiated to-night a statement from Cleveland that he would retire from public life at the end of his present term, by announcing his candidacy for re-election. He was elected to serve until March 4, 1915.

Senator Burton returned late this evening from Hot Springs, Va. He was angry over the wide circulation given to the report from Cleveland. He made it plain that attacks on his public record, culminating with what he termed outrageous personal abuse in the recent campaign, compelled him to run again.

"I am not going to quit in the face of fire," he said.

"I shall not be driven from public life by misrepresentation, and falsehood, and shall not quit in the face of unfair, false, and, in some instances, vicious newspaper misrepresentation."

Senator Burton is a Republican, and the Legislature of Ohio will be Democratic for the next two years. But in 1914 Ohio will elect a Senator under the Oregon system, which amounts actually to election by popular vote. He intends to begin his campaign for vindication without delay.

"A very smart entertainment is 'THE "AFFAIRS" OF ANATOL' at the LITTLE THEATRE," wrote Adolph Klauber in THE TIMES.—Adv.

MORGAN ART MAY GO TO HARTFORD

Metropolitan Museum May Lose $50,000,000 Collection Through Delay in Providing Room.

HARTFORD THE ALTERNATIVE

Building Erected in Memory of Mr. Morgan's Father Would House the Treasures.

NO MONEY YET FOR WING

Metropolitan Expected $750,000 for South Extension—New North Wing Already Reserved for Other Exhibits.

Unless the Metropolitan Museum of Art is speedily able to add a new wing to its building in Central Park or to appropriate much of the space now occupied to a new use, the Museum and this city will lose permanently the collection of art objects gathered by J. Pierpont Morgan, and for many years kept in his house in London, in the South Kensington (now Victoria and Albert) and other London museums. The collection has been in process of shipment to this country since last Spring, and the last shipment will be received in New York next month. If New York loses the collection it will probably go to Hartford, Conn.

The collection is estimated to be worth $50,000,000. It was stated yesterday by Edward Robinson, Director of the Museum, that it was the greatest single collection of art objects ever offered to a museum. If the Metropolitan Museum had the space in which to house and display it, Mr. Robinson declared the Museum would easily become the greatest in the world except in a few unusual and technical branches.

The opportunity to acquire the objects the Museum authorities consider to be the greatest opportunity they have yet met with. But they are facing a great obstacle in the tardiness of the Board of Estimate to appropriate $750,000 to build a wing asked for early in the present year.

The Morgan collection is now stored in packing cases, under the care of armed guards, on the third floor of the Metropolitan Museum's building. No outsider is permitted to approach the room in which the art objects are under guard, and even Museum employes are required to give a password before they are permitted to go beyond the stairs leading toward the forbidden room.

As much as the Museum authorities desire to unpack the collection and throw it open to the public, there is little hope under present conditions that they will be able to do so. On the other hand, there is no hope whatever that Mr. Morgan will continue to permit the big collection to remain much longer in its present condition.

In the collection is a group of rare miniatures gathered from nearly all of the famous collections of Europe. It is said to be the finest collection of miniatures in the world. It does miniatures no good to be kept away from the light. Another group of the collection is composed of rare books, and on these the darkness has a decidedly deteriorating effect. The Museum authorities are aware of this, but they hold that they are powerless to move until their demand for more room is compiled with.

Shall Hartford Have It?

But in the meanwhile Mr. Morgan has been losing patience, and he has been looking in other directions to find a final depository for his art objects. It has been learned by THE TIMES that unless the Metropolitan Museum takes the Morgan collection out of storage and properly houses it the entire collection will be shipped from this city to Hartford, Conn., the city in which Mr. Morgan was born.

A few weeks ago Mr. Morgan went to Hartford to attend a meeting of the Trustees of Trinity College. From the station in Hartford he went to the memorial to his father which he is building.

In and about this memorial Mr. Morgan spent an hour and forty minutes. Members of the Trustees of Trinity College were at a loss to understand what it was Mr. Morgan was turning over in his mind as he remained in the vicinity of the memorial structure. It is very probable that the thing that attracted Mr. Morgan to the memorial building and kept him there was the knowledge that he might soon have to provide exhibition halls in connection with the Hartford memorial in which to arrange these most personally treasured of all his art objects.

At any rate it is now known that Mr. Morgan is looking toward Hartford with more than a casual interest, and that he is losing hope in the ability of the Metropolitan Art Museum to furnish the floor and wall space demanded for the display of his collection.

A reporter for THE TIMES attempted yesterday to ascertain from Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, why no serious effort was being made to get the Morgan collection out of its packing cases when such a movement alone could prevent its being shipped away and permanently established elsewhere.

An Overcrowded Museum.

Until informed by THE TIMES reporter of the possibility that the collection might go to Hartford unless it is speedily housed here, the Museum Director had not been aware that there was any pressing element in the situation.

Of the embarrassment in which the museum finds itself, Mr. Robinson had this explanation to offer:

"It is an embarrassment of riches, not of poverty. The problem connected with the housing of Mr. Morgan's magnificent private collection is by no means confined to that collection alone. Our basements are bulging with art treasures in packing cases which we have no opportunity to display. Nor can we do so until we obtain more room.

"Nowhere else in the world is the museum policy in vogue that is in vogue here. In Europe the Governments own both the museums and the collections. A gift from a private donor is therefore casual and occasional.

"But here gifts are not casual. They are very usual and, in fact, so usual with us that our available space has been sadly overtaxed. Mr. Pulitzer, for instance, gave us $500,000. We have an unprecedented purchasing power to obtain what objects we desire, and with this power comes a congestion of space that leaves us temporarily helpless.

"It is perfectly true that no museum ever had the offer of a collection similar in scope and value to that now brought to this country by Mr. Morgan. But I am not authorized to say he has offered

this collection to us. He has shipped it here and would probably leave it with us indefinitely, but I am not aware of the formal arrangements in the matter."

"What about taking some of the space now occupied to display this new collection, and thus get it out of storage?" was suggested.

Mr. Robinson replied that such a course would seriously disrupt the plan and scope of museum building now being carried out. Under this plan the Museum is being developed to increase its historical and educational value, so that any student may study a series of objects in their historical relationship. To break up the completed series of collections now brought together would, in Mr. Robinson's opinion, be a Museum calamity.

That policy in fact has already been carried out to the extreme extent possible, the Museum authorities believe. As new material has arrived of commanding importance it has received space from which valuable objects were removed, and these objects have gone to swell the bulk of treasures in the storerooms. The result is that scarcely any space is free except as it may be made free by disrupting completed exhibition units.

The Completed Wing.

The Museum has just built a new north wing, and it will be completed, according to present plans, before Jan. 1. To an uninformed outsider there seemed to be no valid reason why this big wing could not be temporarily used to house the Morgan collection, other material being left in storage for a few years until new space, now lacking, could be arranged for. It had been planned before the Morgan collection was shipped from Europe to carry out an Egyptian series in the new, and now nearly completed wing. It was admitted that the completed wing would provide for a fairly large proportion of the articles, while by no means exhausting the collection's possibilities.

When the Museum first heard of Mr. Morgan's desire to bring his art treasures to this country, its architects were drawing plans for the proposed south wing. A legislative enabling act passed in 1904, and amended in 1905 and 1907, had anticipated the completion of the Fifth Avenue façade of the building as rapidly as the Museum's Trustees could go ahead with building plans. This was a building movement calling for a symmetrical expansion of the former structure through the building of wings on both the north and south ends.

Trustee Expects Appropriation.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum who were asked last night to state what plans, if any, the Trustees were making to care for the Morgan collection and prevent its loss to the city, referred THE TIMES reporter to Robert W. de Forest, who has been a member of the board for thirty years and is now its Secretary.

"I can think of no calamity to the Museum that would be equal to the loss of this collection," said Mr. de Forest at his home, 7 Washington Square North. "The collection contains rare articles in almost every field of art under the sun."

"Can you suggest any available space in the Museum now in which the collection could be mounted?" was suggested.

"I can think of spaces where a slight beginning could be made," replied Mr. de Forest, "but these would not be adequate and would not be satisfactory either to us or to Mr. Morgan, I am sure."

"How about the new north wing that is not yet finished?"

"Unfortunately, that wing is not available. It was designed for special purposes, and it would not be suitable at all for use for the Morgan collection. At the same time, we could put some small portion of the collection in this wing, but they would be fragmentary."

Mr. de Forest was asked about the delays in the Board of Estimate.

"It is not true," he said, "that there has been any special hold-up of our appropriation. Under the enabling act of 1907 we applied for a grant in 1911 and received it. We are reliably informed that the members of the Board of Estimate are treating all applications for corporate stock in the same manner that they are treating our application. We hope, and fully expect, that whenever the Board of Estimate acts upon any of the pending applications ours will be among the first to be passed upon. For many reasons, I believe that it is one of the most important requests before the Board of Estimate, and that it is vitally important that it should be passed. The imminent danger of losing the Morgan collection is only one element in a general problem due to the stagnation of the Museum's growth for lack of room. I would not like you to give the impression that any members of the Board of Estimate are unfriendly to us, for they are not."

Objections to South Wing.

The museum authorities fully expected they would have a south wing under way by this time in which to house the Morgan collection. The Board of Estimate has disappointed the Museum Trustees, and that is why they, in turn, have been compelled to disappoint Mr. Morgan, and why he is turning to Hartford, Conn., and the memorial structure erected for his father as the final depository of the material the Metropolitan Museum must act quickly to save to this city.

The construction of the south wing first met objections on the ground that the new wing would result in the destruction of the present entrance to the park at Seventy-ninth Street. But the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White found that they could obtain all of the space needed for the new wing and yet terminate the new structure a full city block north of the entrance to the parkway. Its rear wall they propose to erect along the eastern fringe of the present driveway leading from the park entrance to the south door of the Museum. Park Commissioner Stover has approved the changes in landscape made necessary by a new structure.

Many who are opposed to further building encroachments in Central Park hold that the case of the Metropolitan Museum is different from that of any other park building. They point out that, while they are opposed to new buildings in the park and were opposed to the location of the Metropolitan Museum in the park originally, it would be unwise, indeed, to object to its obtaining its full and natural growth now that it has been located there. With this opposition largely removed, therefore, the Museum authorities have encountered opposition where they least expected it—in a "do-nothing" policy on the part of the Board of Estimate. One odd feature of this policy is that members of the board, when approached with pleas that the need of the Museum was urgent, almost invariably indorsed the view of the Museum authorities, and promised early action.

It is the belief of many persons in close touch with the administration that the Board of Estimate does not intend to grant the "speedy action" hoped for by those in charge of the Museum. It is held that questions of political expediency, such as holding down the debt limit in order to make a good showing in the next campaign, and also the question of raising subway money, has kept the Board of Estimate in a frame of mind that made it very willing to let the Museum's demand for more space go over from week to week.

Law Favors Museum.

The enabling act, under which a series of "extensions" to the Museum was authorized, was amended in 1907, authorizing the city to spend $750,000 a year for museum extensions. The act says:

Section 1. The Department of Parks in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is hereby authorized to construct and complete extensions of the building in Central Park occupied by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in accordance with plans made by the Trustees of the said museum, and duly approved by the Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, at an expense not exceeding $750,000 per year, to be continued for not more than ten years.

Section 2. For the purpose of providing means for carrying into effect the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Controller, upon being thereunto authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to issue and sell, but not at less than their par value, corporate stock of the City of New York, in the manner provided by law, provided, however, that no appropriation in excess of $750,000 shall be made in any one year for the purposes herein stated.

The work that the friends of the Museum considered to be the really hard part of their task of providing for museum expansion was getting this measure through the Legislature. Before it was passed they had been compelled to ask for money for section after section of their extensive building plan. As is well known, the original home of the Museum was built in rather ugly red brick. This was because it was a building the architects planned entirely to surround with other buildings. After its erection in 1878 seven years elapsed before additions were erected completing even the inner series of buildings. It was in 1902 that the first pretentious building was erected, commencing the Fifth Avenue facade.

In this period also the public interest in the Museum began to assume an aggressive tone. The people of the city found it was an institution in which they could take pride, and they began to shower gifts of every kind upon it. The city's appropriations for maintenance leaped almost at a bound from $30,000 a year to $200,000 a year. With the first struggle for a completed outer quadrangle of buildings won, the Museum's friends worked incessantly to obtain the passage of legislation that would facilitate the work to which the erection of the first Fifth Avenue structure naturally committed them. The architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White drew the plans for the entire Fifth Avenue facade, and through continuous annual appropriations the Museum authorities hoped to build continuously.

Mr. Morgan has long been the principal donor to the Museum. A guide who escorted a TIMES reporter through the various exhibits on Saturday called attention to the fact that there was hardly a single gallery in the Museum that would not be the poorer for the withdrawal of a Morgan donation or an article that had been loaned to the Museum by Mr. Morgan for exhibition purposes.

COLLECTION IS PRICELESS.

Contains Some of Rarest and Finest Art Treasures of the World.

The estimate of $50,000,000 as the value of the Morgan collection is said by the Museum authorities to be very conservative. The treasures, they assert, are actually priceless in large part, and they have adopted the valuation of $50,000,000 merely because Mr. Nathan, the official appraiser who was sent to England before the collection was prepared for shipment to this country, put that value on it.

In the collection, as officially appraised, is a single example of Raphael's work valued at $500,000. Here are some of the items as made public at the time of official appraisal:

Set of Gothic tapestry	$500,000
Set of Fragonard panels	325,000
Raphael's "Colonna Madonna"	500,000
Two Houdon busts, "The Given Kiss," and "The Bought Kiss"	100,000
The Pfungst collection of bronzes	200,000
The Gutzmann collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work	300,000
Lord Coventry's set of three Rose du Barry Sevres vases	75,000
Major Holford's Landscape by Hobbema	150,000
The "Duchess of Devonshire," by Gainsborough	200,000

The decision of Mr. Morgan to ship his collection to this country was reached after he had been informed in 1911 that if portions of the collection then in the Victoria-Albert Museum at South Kensington were still there at the time of his death a heavy tax would be levied against them by the British Government. As the value of the articles at South Kensington was estimated to be £1,000,000, the death tax would have amounted to $750,000.

Many of Mr. Morgan's fellow-Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum had been urging him for several years to bring his treasures to this country and make the Metropolitan Museum the greatest museum in the world through their acquisition. They were overjoyed on learning of Mr. Morgan's final decision to ship them here and until the last week or two had not counted on even a remote possibility that another city might obtain them.

When Mr. Morgan went abroad early this year to arrange for the transportation of the collection to this country. He called on Collector Loeb before leaving and arranged to have a special agent of the Treasury Department go to London for the purpose of supervising the packing, so that the cases could go direct to the Metropolitan Museum without being opened at the Custom House. Some of the articles in the collection, Mr. Morgan explained to Collector Loeb, were gathered by his father, and nearly all were more than 100 years old, and therefore entitled to come in duty free.

Shipments of the Morgan collection commenced early in February and continued throughout the Summer. One of the first groups to arrive was the collection of jewels.

Included in it are rock crystals and wood carving, of which Mr. Morgan's is the finest collection extant. About the golden chain of King Christian II., included in the collection, has gathered a group of legends almost as interesting as the bit of jewelry itself. The chain is shown in a portrait of the King at Dresden. The chain went from Christian to Henry of Gretherod, with whom it was buried in 1614. After 100 years it was taken from the tomb and placed in the green vaults for safety. The Saxons removed the treasures from the vaults for fear of the French soldiers, and after that the whereabouts of the chain was not known for over a century. It finally appeared at an auction sale, and was purchased by a dealer, through whom it reached Mr. Morgan.

A rock crystal bowl in the collection belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden, 1626-1689. Among the wood carvings is a rosary bead, 2¾ by 2½ inches, which opens on a hinge and shows marvelous carvings inside.

The collection of enamels, which arrived in February, included those which had been on exhibition in the South Kensington Museum and a collection obtained in Paris from George Hoentschel. They were prepared for shipment by Jacques Seligmann who went to London with Mr. Morgan especially to superintend the work of removing his treasures to this country.

Mr. Seligmann stated on his return that the collection of enamels included the famous Swenigorodskai collection of early Byzantine work of the tenth century, consisting of te nround placques of translucent enamel on gold, and the enormous triptych by Nardon Penicaud, of which the centre plaque represents the entombment of Christ, and is thought to be the finest in existence. The collection also included, he said, a little reliquary which belonged, according to tradition, to Mary, Queen of Scots. It is of fifteenth century workmanship in translucent enamel, and its acquisition in 1910 from Count Wolf von Metternich, brother of the former German Ambassador to London, created a considerable stir throughout Germany It was for years on exhibit at the Düsseldorf museum.

From the Hoentschel collection came four wonderful plaques d'autel portatif, executed in the twelfth century in Rhenish workmanship, and the well-known ciborium in champleve enamel. The Conques placques from the Bardac collection were considered by Mr. Seligmann to be the most interesting objects historically of the collection. These reposed originally in a reliquary in possession of the chapel at Conques, France. They were finally presented to the city of Florence, and appeared at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The collection of miniatures arrived aboard the Oceanic on March 8. They were from Mr. Morgan's house in Prince's Gate, London, and were preceded by catalogues costing $2,500 each, which have been on exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum for several years. It comprises examples of work from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The most valuable work of the collection, according to connoisseurs, is the small portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein.

In a preface to Mr. Morgan's catalogue of his miniatures, this miniature is described by G. C. Williams, the editor, as the most precious miniature in existence. There is a somewhat doubtful portrait of Catherine of Aragon, an excellent likeness of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Queen of Scots. There is also included the collection of miniatures from the Royal Lodge at Windsor, which was furnished by George IV. for Lady Conyngham, and where he died.

A shipment of silver objects which arrived March 24 on the Celtic included chalices, silver cups, and shrines from the cathedral towns of Europe, some of them dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The collection was complete historically, containing examples of each century's designs down to the nineteenth.

It was explained at the Metropolitan Museum that there was no way of determining all that was in the collection, as Mr. Morgan had not forwarded the catalogues to a large portion of it. The six large, richly bound volumes shown were the catalogues merely to the paintings and a group of bronzes.

A glance into a single one of the catalogues of paintings gave some indication of the rare quality and great historic value of the paintings included. Here is the list of artists appearing in the index: Turner, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Romney, Constable, Duman, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, Rembrandt, Rubens, Hobbema, Raphael, Velasquez, Millais, Troyon, Bauginet, Villegas y Cordero, Vatnutelli, Bucciarelli, Mme. Vigée of Brun, Nattier, Pater, and a number of others.

The paintings have been arranged in historical groups, for purposes of study. In the Early Dutch and Flemish school are included three paintings by Rembrandt, two by Rubens, and two by Hobbema.

The contribution of Turner, who heads the English school, is his "Lake of Albano" and one other. Reynolds is represented by "The Babes in the Wood." There are forty paintings in all, representing masterpieces of the English school, while eighteen paintings represent the work of the modern English and American schools. One German is represented, Von Munkacsy.

The catalogue of the bronzes indicated that fifty European collections were drawn upon to create the collection of Mr. Morgan. There are 225 pieces of bronze in the Morgan collection, comprising portions of the famous Bardini, Spitzer, Blenheim, and Mannheim collections.

A BULGAR WEDS A TURK.

The Love That Laughs at Locks Now Laughs at War.

In the Balkans, Turks and Bulgars, so the daily papers state, are engaged in deadly warfare, venting enmity and hate. But last night on old Manhattan a truce there was declared, and I vow both Turk and Bulgar equal honors in it shared. It's been said "love laughs at locksmiths," and it's certain that it's true, but that Cupid laughs at gunsmiths was a fact I never knew. But that also has been proven, and the truth is hard to shirk, for last night there was a wedding of a Bulgar and a Turk.

This story might continue in the form of lyric verse, for the subject is a pleasing one and one has dealt with worse. Bards always hold, than theme of love, naught in the world is sweeter, but say to say the coupled names won't fit this blooming metre.

Therefore, there is nothing to do but tell this latest bulletin from the front in harsh prose. The youthful bridegroom is Rahamin Samuels, 26 years old, a diamond diemaker, of 202 East 103d Street. Samuels was born in Saniacoff, Bulgaria, and has three brothers now fighting for their native land. Rahamin has always averred that it was his ambition to return to the Near East and compel the hated Ottoman Army to yield, but his first encounter with the enemy resulted in his unconditional surrender. Unlike other defeats in the annals of the Balkan crusade, however, his surrender preceded the engagement.

The conquest of Rahamin Samuels was achieved by Miss Alegre Reinach, 25 years old, who was born in Constantinople, where her family still reside. She makes her home with her aunt at 307 East 102d Street, and it was there that she first met the Bulgarian enemy. Miss Reinach has two brothers fighting for the Sultan, but she ayers that they are fighting not so much from choice as from necessity.

The wedding was celebrated last night at the bride's home. The Rev. Solomon Abrevaya officiated, and at the close of the ceremony the guests, Turks and Bulgars both by birth, united in tossing sweetmeats and pennies in the air, according to the Turkish marriage custom. A wedding feast at Alhambra Hall followed.

CHAUFFEUR SHOT IN BED.

Intruder Wakes Morrison and Then Fires a Revolver at Him.

Charles Morrison, a chauffeur, was asleep in a furnished room occupied by him on the ground floor of 209 East Thirty-third Street, early to-day, when he was aroused by some one who shook him fiercely.

"Charley, is that you, Charley?" demanded a voice.

Morrison, who awoke with a start, replied in the affirmative. He was about to inquire what the intruder wanted, when the barrel of a revolver was pressed against his face.

"Take this," said the intruder. The hammer of the weapon clicked. Morrison endeavored to push the man from him. There was a blinding flash as the revolver was discharged. The bullet entered Morrison's mouth and lodged in his throat. His face was powder-burned.

The intruder disappeared out of the window of Morrison's room, dropping to the shallow areaway in front of the building and gaining the sidewalk.

Morrison was found stretched across his bed in a semi-conscious condition. Dr. de Jessus was called from Bellevue Hospital. After fully reviewing Morrison, the surgeon took him to the hospital. He later reported that although the chauffeur's condition was dangerous, his chances for recovery were favorable.

Morrison, when questioned in the hospital by detectives, was able to give an excellent description of his assailant, who, he said, he thought was a man with whom he had an altercation several days ago.

Fear of Polish Uprising.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Mail hears that the important movement of Russian troops is due to fear of a general insurrection in Russian Poland, for which the Polish clubs throughout the world have been actively working of late.

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ORDERED TO SHOOT FOREIGNERS ON SIGHT

Turks Within the Tchatalja Lines Fire on an English Correspondent.

THEN ACCEPT SMALL BRIBE

If Any Correspondents Disappear, Wires Ashmead Bartlett, There Will Be No Doubt of Their Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Telegraph from Ellis Ashmead Bartlett describes the persecutions to which correspondents are subjected whether they possess permits or not. He says:

"All last week I was harassed and driven from point to point like a hunted motor bandit. I went to the front and chose a quiet spot, but I was immediately traced by a crowd of other correspondents, Germans and English, who dog my steps and whose presence in large numbers at once attracts the attention of the authorities. The result is natural. We are ordered to leave this particular village and return to Constantinople.

"I managed to give the gendarmes and the Germans the slip and see the fighting on Nov. 17 and 18, but then I was again arrested by the gendarmes, and had to pay considerable sums of money to be allowed to remain on the battlefield. On Tuesday I was taken under escort to Kuk Chekmeje and ordered immediately to return to Constantinople. It was no use showing my passes from the Minister of War, as the gendarmes take no notice of passes and entirely fail to discriminate between those who have permits and those who have not. They always declare that they have verbal instructions to prevent all strangers from approaching the lines."

By bluffing the gendarmes Ashmead Bartlett, accompanied by his interpreter, Bryant, was able to reach the right wing of the Turkish Army, remaining in concealment until the fighting started on Thursday. He then rode out, reached a high hill, giving a magnificent view of the whole theatre of operations, and dismounted for lunch.

"We were hardly seated a moment when there was a report and a rifle bullet entered the ground with a thud at our feet. We did not think much of this occurrence, and attributed it to a soldier having let off his rifle by mistake. A minute later three other bullets, fired at very close range, struck the ground close to us, followed by two others which whistled by our heads.

We then decided to change our positions. Mounting rapidly, we rode toward two soldiers who were minding some sheep. They handled their rifles in a somewhat significant manner as we approached, but I handed them cigarettes and they became more friendly. Bryant explained how we had been shot at and asked them how it came about.

This is what they replied:

"'We saw the soldiers who shot at you. They form part of a line of pickets which has been placed all along the lines, with orders to shoot any foreigners at sight.'

"We could hardly believe this statement, and then the soldiers added, 'We, too, received our orders to shoot at you.'

"Bryant asked them what they intended doing, and a discussion followed, which ended in their compromising for 5 shillings. They then said: 'One of us must accompany you back, otherwise you will be shot as you go down the valley.' A soldier then led us back to the camps in the valley beneath, begging us to say nothing to the officers of their having accepted the 5 shillings. We were conducted to the General in command of this part of the line, who asked to see my pass. When he found it was in order he became extremely agreeable. We told him how we had been shot at. He said: 'Yes, it is quite true. The line of pickets has been established with orders to shoot foreigners on sight.'

"This is a pleasant system which authorizes any common soldier to shoot at you without even inquiring whether you have a permit or not. If any correspondents mysteriously disappear there need be no uncertainty as to their fate, because the authorities can always say they were killed in action."

OFFICER KILLED FETHI PASHA.

Subordinate Then Committed Suicide —Servians Bury General with Honor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Belgrade correspondent sends this dispatch:

"I have obtained from an official source the details of the death of Fethi Pasha at Resna. It is now known that Fethi was shot by one of his officers, who afterward committed suicide. This is confirmed by the statements of Turkish prisoners.

"When the body of Fethi was found by the Servians it was dressed in the uniform of a soldier, which the General had assumed to facilitate his escape. The Servians clothed the body in a General's uniform and buried it with full military honors.

"It is stated by Turkish prisoners that all the Pashas with the fugitive army disguised themselves as soldiers, endeavoring to escape capture in this manner."

DYING AFTER ANTI-WAR RIOTS.

Fourteen Are Mortally Wounded in Budapest Encounters.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 25.—According to messages to the Berlin morning papers from Budapest, serious disturbances occurred there yesterday on the occasion of Socialist anti-war meetings.

A great procession marched through the streets, and sanguinary encounters took place between the police and demonstrators. Many were wounded by revolver shots and sword thrusts, fourteen mortally. Thirty arrests were made.

KAISER PROMISES TO BACK AUSTRIA

Continued From Page 1.

it is to be hoped, will not occur, have convinced the Archduke that the German Army and Navy are ready at the will of their supreme war lord, if need be, to place themselves in full strength by the side of their Austrian friend."

Says Kaiser May Mediate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Vienna sends this dispatch:

"Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who reached here early this morning from Berlin, proceeded shortly after his arrival to Schönbrunn, where he remained for an hour with the Emperor. The monarch received also the Chief of the General Staff, Field Marshal Gen. Schemua, who had previously been in Berlin, where on Friday he had long conferences with the Chief of the German General Staff, Gen. von Moltke.

"It is rumored to-day in political circles that the conversations between the Kaiser and Archduke Francis Ferdinand will result in a sort of mediation between Austria and Russia, to be conducted by Kaiser Wilhelm. In this way it is hoped the present crisis will be ameliorated.

"In the centre of the city scenes were witnessed to-day and yesterday which are symtomatic of the feeling prevalent in Vienna. Toward midnight 500 Pan-German students assembled before the Deutschmeister memorial, commemorating a victory gained by a regiment, named "Deutschmeister," which was composed exclusively of Viennese. The students made a noisy demonstration with shouts of 'Hurrah for war.' 'Down with Russia and Servia.' Some hundreds of passers-by joined in the demonstrations, marching in broad lines through the streets.

Servians Cause a Riot.

"The proceedings to-day in the 'Graben,' one of the finest streets in the city, were far less innocent. About 250 Servian students who are residing in Vienna, on leaving Greek and Servian churches at noon, marched to the Servian and Bulgarian Legations, giving vent to their enthusiasm in loud, patriotic cries.

"As the procession turned toward the Russian Embassy its advance was prevented by a strong police cordon. The struggle was so fierce between the students and the police that the latter were obliged to draw their swords. The students were forced back, but assembled again and marched to the Graben, where suddenly loud shouts were raised of 'Down with Austria!' 'Hurrah for Servia!' 'Hurrah for King Peter!'

"The police now advanced, but were prevented by the general public, who attacked the Servians with sticks, until so many were injured that the police dashed to their assistance with drawn swords.

"This scene lasted for a considerable time, and ended in the arrest of twenty Servians, who were conducted under a strong guard to the police station.

"Later similar demonstrations were resumed in the centre of the city. An artillery officer was attacked by Servians. He drew his sword, whereupon the demonstrators fled.

"As trouble was feared in front of the War Ministry, a strong cordon of police was placed on guard there, as well as at the arsenal."

Huge Russian Force on Border.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The official explanation of the censorship established here yesterday is that the Austrian Government does not wish to alarm the people unnecessarily by the spread of false or exaggerated reports.

The real reason seems to be that decisive action has been planned, should Servia refuse to yield, and that war preparations have been made for this purpose, and also as a counter move to the Russian mobilization.

While the mobilization of the Austrian forces is officially denied, it is admitted that precautionary measures have been taken to bring certain units up to a peace strength.

The Neue Freie Presse asserts that by the retention of time-expired men and the reservists called up for exercises nearly all of the eleven Russian army corps located near the Austro-German frontier are near their war strength. It adds that one army corps and one cavalry division have been moved from the interior of Russia to the frontier of East Galicia, and that the war material of all these corps has recently been considerably increased.

KAISER ASSURES ARCHDUKE.

Full Promises Given Austrian Heir—Newspapers Warn Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent sends this dispatch:

"Archduke Francis Ferdinand left Potsdam for Vienna at 9:30 o'clock last night after a thirty-six-hour visit to the Kaiser.

"Their conferences, in which the chiefs of the German Army and Navy participated, sealed beyond all doubt Germany's readiness to support Austria in the event of a war with Russia and Servia.

"The semi-official Cologne Gazette addresses a veiled warning to Russia 'to speak the word' which can alone save the situation.

"The Vossische Zeitung adopts the same admonitory tone.

"The Pan-German press, going further, directly threaten Russia with another glimpse of the Kaiser in 'shining armor' with which he coerced her into surrender on the Bosnian annexation in 1909.

"Germany's position is neither the blandly pacific one depicted by the semi-official press for the benefit of the nervous financial world nor the bellicose one set forth by the 'armor-plate' newspapers.

"What the Kaiser gave the Archduke to understand was practically this: 'That Germany does not want war, and does not think any situation has so far arisen which justifies it, but that she is unflinchingly true to her Austrian ally and will support her unreservedly the moment she is attacked by two powers, in this case, Russia and Servia.'"

Russia Averted Menace to Servia.

The Daly Mail's Belgrade correspondent sends this telegram:

"I learn from an unimpeachable source that three days ago the Servian Foreign Office was informed from the Servian Legation in Vienna that Austria intended to renew her demands for a definitive assurance that Servia did not intend to hold the Albanian territories she occupied.

"To give aditional weight to her demands, Austria intended to send her Danube flotilla to Belgrade, but she learned that Russia was mobilizing considerable forces of troops on the frontier, and consequently abandoned the project."

The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says:

"I learn from Belgrade that the Servian reply to the Austrian note with regard to Servia's claims to a port on the Adriatic will be in the negative.

"Servia will declare that she must persist in her demand. Orders have been given to the Servian troops at Monastir, Prisrend, and other places in Albania to move northward.

"The Belgrade fortress, I am informed, is being armed with heavy ordnance."

KING WILLIAM IV VOP SCOTCH WHISKY

Quality Never Varies

SERVIAN PREMIER IS DEFIANT.

His Nation Will Insist on Port, He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Times this morning publishes a statement by the Servian Premier, Dr. Pashitch, on Servia's aims and policy. He says:

"While we are anxious to preserve most friendly relations with all other nations, near or far, we cannot depart from the principle that national needs must always dominate the policy of a liberal nation anxious to develop normally.

"International concessions and even friendships must never be allowed to destroy the possibility of accomplishing the national destiny.

"The past has shown us that independence of trade and economic liberty are necessary for Servia's development and even for her existence. Since the moment some years ago that our economic independence was partially secured the progress of the country has been so marked as to leave no doubt possible in our minds that Servia must have complete economy, independence and an outlet to the sea, which shall be under no control save her own.

"After the sacrifices which she has made and which she may still be called upon to make, it is the obvious truth that Servia's desires are based upon no exaggerated ideas of the possible future of Albania. South of Durazzo and Ochrida, it can and will be left to the powers to decide its destiny, although we feel strongly that it will not be in the interests of either Albania or Europe if autonomy is insisted upon."

ALARMED BY RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

Austria and Germany Promptly Took Precautionary Measures.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail has this dispatch from Paris:

"I have just arrived here from Vienna.

"Under pain of the severest penalties the Austrian newspapers are forbidden to mention the military measures taken by the Government. The first edition of the Arbeiter Zeitung was seized yesterday morning, apparently for having alluded to military preparations, and the subsequent edition appeared with blank spaces, showing where the censor had been at work.

"Reports reaching Vienna to the effect that Russia was concentrating large forces of troops in Poland and that the mobilization of twenty-four army corps was imminent led to the adoption of certain counter-measures of precaution by Austria-Hungary and Germany.

"There is good reason to believe that the defense of the Austro-Russian frontier, in view of Russia's military activity, was discussed at the flying visit paid on Friday by Gen. von Schemua, Chief of the Austrian General Staff, to Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff.

"It is still premature to speak of the mobilization of certain army corps in Austro-Hungary, but it is certain that six army corps have been brought up to what is designated as increased peace strength. These army corps are understood to be the First, with headquarters at Cracow; the Eleventh, with headquarters at Lemberg; the Tenth, with headquarters in Galicia; the Fifth, with headquarters at Pressburg, and the Twelfth, with headquarters at Hermannstadt, while the Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters at Temesvar, has been supplemented by two battalions of German-speaking troops from Vienna."

Austrian Warship Off for Durazzo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:

"The Austrian sailors received orders this afternoon to embark. One Austrian cruiser has already sailed. The other will leave to-morrow. I am assured here that the purpose of the move is to make a naval demonstration off the port of Durazzo, on the Adriaitc.

"The Austrian doctors and nurses have also received orders to depart.

"Fuad Pasha has presented a distinctly pessimistic report to the Government on the state of the army behind the Tchatalja lines. He warns the Porte that the resistance to be expected from the troops, now facing the Bulgarian Army, can only be short-lived. If the enemy manages to break through the defenses, Fuad fears for the worst, and declares the fate of the capital will be sealed."

BULGARS LEAVING SALONIKA.

Seventh Division Sailing on Greek Ships for Unknown Destination.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—A Salonika dispatch says that the Seventh Division of the Bulgarian troops is leaving that city. Twenty-nine Greek vessels have been engaged as transports.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Bulgaria's transfer of men from Salonika is, presumably, to the Gillipoli Peninsula. Here an attempt will be made by the Allies, assisted by the Greek fleet, to take the Dardanelles.

The only news of military importance to-night is the occupation of Ochrida, a large town near Monastir, by the Servians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Reinforcements from Anatolia are being landed in the peninsula of Gallipoli, which separates the Dardanelles from the Aegean Sea, to which territory Torgut Shevket Pasha's division retired after its defeat in the Ergene Valley.

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DELEGATES BEGIN ARMISTICE TALK

Constantinople Optimistic on Result of the Negotiations Opened Near Tchatalja.

SOFIA HAS A CHOLERA CASE

Soldier Is Recovering, but No Other Cases Known—Volunteers Try to Stop Plague at San Stefano.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs:

"Negotiations for an armistice began to-day at a place near the town of Tchatalja between the three Bulgarian and three Turkish delegates. The Turkish Commander in Chief, Nazim Pasha, Gen. Hadi Pasha, and Rechid Pasha, Minister of Commerce, are the three Ottoman delegates.

"Nazim Pasha had a conversation yesterday with Gen. Savoff, the Bulgarian Commander in Chief.

"If the conditions for the armistice recently proposed by the Bulgarians are modified negotiations for peace will probably begin immediately."

The Daily Telegraph Constantinople correspondent says:

"For the moment there is a suspension of hostilities at Tchatalja.

"It seems, indeed, that the Bulgarians have perceptibly drawn back their troops, and for a few days at least matters will again be in the hands of the diplomatists. The Sublime Porte has changed its Plenipotentiaries, Izzet Pasha being replaced by Hadi Pasha, who discharged the functions of Chief of the General Staff after the departure of Izzet for Yemen. This change, it is stated, was caused by political considerations. Shadan Bey has been replaced by Reshid Pasha, formerly Ambassador to Vienna and now Minister of Commerce. The reason of this change was the desire to oppose Deputy Daneww by a civil personality of equal importance. Nizami Pasha has been retained and will arrive to-morrow.

"The Turkish and Bulgarian plenipotentiaries to-day got in touch by writing, the object of their correspondence being simply to fix the date and place of their forthcoming conference, which it is thought in diplomatic circles will be held to-morrow or, at latest, on Tuesday at a spot between the Tchatalja lines and the Bulgarian advanced posts.

"The Ottoman Government does not give up the idea of negotiating, but appears to be decided not to accept as part of the discussion the surrender of Adrianople, Janina, and Scutari, all the more so because it is returning to its hope of breaking up the Balkan coalition and inducing Greece to negotiate separately.

In Ottoman circles the conviction also exists that Montenegro is completely exhausted and with inadequate artillery is absolutely incapable of capturing Scutari.

As for Servia, it is stated that England and France have informed Russia that they will not risk a war in order to insure for Servia a port on the Adriatic Sea, while Germany is reported to have assured Austria of support with all her strength as in the Bosnian affair, so that Servia would find herself alone in the face of Austria in her most critical position.

This view of the situation inspires civil circles with the hope that with sufficient firmness peace can be concluded on a basis of preservation of the whole of Thrace, with Adrianople and Lule Burgas, and autonomies in Masedonia with Christian or even foreign Governors, but with maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

"As for military circles, they are much more sanguine. They consider that now, with an accumulation of fresh troops and the restoration of the morale of the old troops, the Tchatalja lines are impregnable, and that if negotiations were broken off Turkey could immediately assume a vigorous offense.

"I have reason to believe that the advice of certain military attachés is not altogether unconnected with the birth and development of this state of feeling. All the Ambassadors, however, are far from sharing it. I know that one Ambassador said to an important member of the Cabinet, 'By fixing your gaze too long on the European provinces you run the risk of imperiling the Asiatic provinces.'"

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, referring to-day to the Turkish position at Tchatalja, declared that it was impregnable and that the Bulgarians would learn this to their cost.

Complaining of Europe's indifference to Turkey's fate, he said: "It should not be forgotten that Russia is behind the Balkan league, which has been, in fact, engineered by Russia. It will not be long before Europe feels the consequences of its present policy, for a strong Turkey is necessary for European peace."

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Times correspondent at the front sends an uncensored dispatch describing the recent Tchatalja fighting, and giving additional particulars which he was unable to convey in previous censored dispatches. He says:

"The Bulgarian infantry advances on Sunday last were never pressed vigorously, but made excellent targets for the Turkish field guns. I am still at a loss to understand the Bulgarian intentions. As a preparation, the movement had no weight, and as a reconnoissance it was needlessly cumbersome.

"However, the Bulgarians have suffered no defeat. They only made what appeared to be a very tame and inadequate demonstration. Nor have the Turks won any victory. They only fended off this tame demonstration. The fact that they were able to do this, however, has given the army great heart.

"I doubt if the casualties were very severe on either side. Although I criticise the Bulgarian methods, it must not be inferred that their fire was desultory. Throughout Sunday they burned cartridges as if the material was of no cost or weight.

"The cholera has made a clean sweep of constitutions enfeebled by the operations in Thrace, but at the front the disease appears now to have worked itself out."

Describing the hostility of the Turks to war correspondents, he says:

"I have lived the life of a hunted hare during the last ten days. I was even driven into the colera camp as the only safe hiding place."

The correspondent continues: "Over 10,000 Turks of the last class of reserves are working at the preparation on the second and third line of fortifications between Tchatalja and Stamboul. I can say nothing but good for the rearward order maintained now in the Turkish Army. It seems to me that the embassies in Constantinople might have postponed their precautions until the Tchatalja lines had been forced."

CHOLERA CASE IN SOFIA.

Soldier Is Recovering and There Are No Other Suspects.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.—A bacteriological examination in the case of a wounded soldier, who recently arrived here, shows that he is suffering from cholera. The soldier, however, is recovering. No other suspected cases have occurred in Sofia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24. — The American Ambassador, W. W. Rockhill, is seeking volunteers from among the foreign and Red Crescent missions to start work in the San Stefano cholera camp. He has sufficient money at his command for a beginning, but the difficulty is to find capable men willing to undertake the harrowing task.

Conditions at San Stefano are serious. The Greek school there has been transformed into a hospital, but no sanitary measures have been taken. The camp will be almost a death trap for those who enter.

It is reported that orders have been issued that all bodies shall be burned. The foreign surgeons report difficulty in sending away from the hospitals the wounded who have recovered, as they refuse to face the camps and barracks again.

The opinion of the Americans and Britishers who are organizing the relief is that thousands of lives can be saved if the segregation of the well from the ill can be accomplished.

Because the Red Cross volunteers have failed to take up the work of relief, the Rev. Robert Freew, a Scotch pastor here, and Miss Alt, 60 years old, who for years has been connected with English and American mission work in Turkey, have taken quarters in the cholera camp and will devote themselves to the care of the victims.

Many doctors have refused to treat cholera patients, asserting that they are surgeons, not physicians. At present there is only one volunteer doctor working at the camp—Major Clyde S. Ford of the United States Army, who, with Hoffman Philip, the Secretary of the American Embassy, and the Hon. Maurice Baring, an Englishman, goes to San Stefano every day for relief work. This is simply cleaning up the camp, yet Major Ford willingly gives up his surgeon's work in an effort to save many who would otherwise die needlessly.

Secretary Philip is highly praised by foreign residents because, when he found that no member of the Red Cross was willing to take charge, he himself assumed control of the work.

Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the American Ambassador, is gathering and buying supplies for the camp, including blankets and drinking cups.

Miss Alt, in spite of the infirmities of age, works from 6 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening, heedless of contamination.

BULGAR RECRUITS TO FRONT.

Will Garrison Macedonian Towns, Letting Allies Go to Tchatalja.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.—After twenty-one days of training the 1912 recruits will leave Sofia to-morrow for garrison duty in Macedonia, where a majority of the Greek and Servian forces are held in readiness to go to Tchatalja in the event of failure of the peace negotiations.

Railway communication has been established along the whole line with Demotica, Baba Eski, Kirk-Kilisseh, and other points. This will facilitate the concentration of these forces at the front should the war be resumed.

It is announced confidently that the combined forces will enter Constantinople together.

The foreign attachés who have been at Kirk-Kilisseh for the past week returned to Stara Zagora yesterday.

The semi-official Mir warns the allies to beware of the intrigues of the powers, aiming to break up the Balkan alliance, and advises a postponement of the settlement of difficulties with each other.

The first question to be solved, says the Mir, is how to exact a satisfactory peace from Turkey. The second duty of the allies is the settlement of various international questions with Europe.

For this purpose it is most important that the allies show a united front. Only when these tasks are achieved will the Balkan States have an opportunity of settling their own internal affairs among themselves.

LABOR WOULD HAMPER WAR.

Paris Leaders Plan a 24-Hour Strike and Discuss Other Measures.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—In view of the international situation the revolutionary general labor federation met to-day to consider the best methods of preventing war by crippling the machinery by which the mobilization of armies is effected.

A special committee was appointed, and a twenty-four hours' general strike was arranged in order to test the support, which could be obtained from the working people. Practical measures were also discussed for the hampering of the railroad and telegraph services in event mobilization should be ordered.

BASLE, Nov. 24.—The opening session of the Socialist international congress, which is being held here in opposition to war, was attended to-day by 500 delegates, representing all nations. Thirty thousand persons joined in a parade through the gaily decorated streets to the Cathedral, where addresses were made in various tongues. Four platforms were erected outside and speakers harangued the great crowds who were unable to find room within.

James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Labor member of the British House of Commons; Frances De Pressense, ex-Socialist deputy in the French Chamber of Deputies, and Pablo Iglesias, leader of the Socialists at Saragossa, were among the speakers. M. Sakasoff, the Bulgarian Socialist leader, received an especially warm ovation.

SULTAN ASKS ITALY'S AID

And Servia Asks Queen Helena to Disarm Austrian Hostility.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Sultan of Turkey has made an appeal for the good offices of the King of Italy to bring about a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the King of Montenegro and the King of Servia. Simultaneously, the King of Servia, taking advantage of Queen Helena's relationship to his family, urges her to do all in her power to disarm Austrian hostility, so that Servia may obtain the outlet to the Adriatic which she so much desires.

In his communication to King Victor Emmanuel, the Sultan recalls the peace recently concluded between Turkey and Italy and the desire of both countries to live in amity and improve their reciprocal relations, and earnestly requests the King to use his influence with his father-in-law, King Nicholas of Montenegro, and also with the King of Servia, with the object of inducing them to offer terms possible of acceptance by Turkey, so that her dignity might be saved.

Admiral Bettolo, ex-Minister of Marine, said in an interview on Albania that if Durazzo were transformed into a commercial port, allowing Italy's economic expansion from the Adriatic to the Danube, Italy could desire nothing better.

With respect to Avlona, Italy would never consent that that important port should be possessed, directly or indirectly, by a great power, much less that this commanding position should be transformed into a military base. In the hands of any other country than Italy, it would so diminish the naval efficiency of Taranto and Brindisi as to endanger Italy's strategic position in the Adriatic.

RUMANIA IS VERY RESTIVE.

Proposed Division of Macedonia Among Allies Angers Bucharest.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.—As the war approaches a conclusion, public opinion in Bucharest, according to the correspondent of The Standard, is getting more excited with reference to safeguarding Rumanian interests.

Mass meetings were held Sunday to protest against the reported Greek occupation of the Kutzovlacs in Macedonia. The leaders of this race strongly object to the division of Macedonia between the Greeks, Bulgars, and Servians, as they fear their own nationality would be squeezed out.

The peace delegate, Osman Nizami Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, arrived at Bucharest Sunday on his way to Constantinople. He will have an interview with King Charles before leaving, and it is expected that Rumania will make its influence felt in the negotiations on peace terms.

$1,600 RAISED FOR SUFFERERS.

Meeting Called by Oriental Jews Names Permanent Committees.

A meeting, the object of which was to secure funds for the Jews who are suffering in Turkey and the Balkans, was held last night in the Educational Alliance, under the auspices of the Federation of Oriental Jews.

The meeting was addressed by Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Lipsky, Dr. H. P. Mendes, and Dr. D. de Sola Pool.

Joseph Gedalecia, Chairman of the Federation of Oriental Jews, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Schiff read in German three telegrams from Dr. Paul Nathan, Vice President of the Self-Help Society of German Jews of Berlin, which thanked him for sending $400 from the surplus of a fund collected by the Kishineff Massacre Fund Committee seven years ago, of which Mr. Schiff was Chairman. The cablegrams appealed for additional aid for the relief of sufferers, particularly in Salonika and Constantinople.

Mr. Schiff made a personal appeal for assistance.

"This cry from across the seas is second only to the cry of Kishineff," said Mr. Schiff. "In behalf of the Jewish community, I have made cable inquiries as to the conditions in the war territory, and I am sorry to say that conditions are worse than we expected."

Dr. Magnes, who spoke next, said:

"The Jews are not only giving soldiers to both sides, but they are filling their historically pitiable rôle. They are being crushed between the upper and nether millstones. The Jews in Bulgaria have been pillaged and rendered homeless. We are non-partisan in that our people are pillaged from both sides."

Dr. Magnes appealed for the establishment of an organization similar to the Red Cross and to be called "the Red Star, or Shield of David." No action was taken on this suggestion at the meeting. It was referred to by one of the speakers as an excellent idea.

Dr. Pool and Mr. Lipsky also advocated a generous contribution to the relief fund.

A committee of six was appointed to pass among the audience to collect donations, and $1,600 was contributed. An Executive and a General Committee were appointed, the members of which follow:

Executive Committee—Louis Lipsky, Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Prof. Richard Gottheil, Joseph Gedalecia, M. D. Waldman.

General Committee—Felix Warburg, Miss Henrietta Szold, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Leon Zolotkoff, Jacques Valenci, Dr. H. I. Stern, L. Napoleon Levy, N. Taylor Phillips, Leon Kamalky, Sam C. Dorf, J. H. Schiff, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Meire London, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Leopold Plaut, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, B. G. Richards, William Fishman, Jefferson Levy, Cyrus Sulzberger, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Henry Green, Louis Marshall, Bernard Semel, Joseph Barondess, J. Saphirstein, Solomon Schinasi.

BULGARS SEEK OUR AID.

Will Form American Committee to Press Victors' Claims Against Turkey.

Believing that the sentiment of America, if it were known by the European powers, would greatly influence them to drive the Turk out of Europe and to give the Balkan allies what they demand in their terms of settlement of their war with Turkey, a number of Bulgarians launched a movement at the Bulgarian Home, 5 Morris Street, yesterday afternoon, to enlist the support of prominent Americans, representing the popular sentiment, for the Balkan cause.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bulgarian Branch of the Balkan-American League. S. V. Tsanoff, an electrician of Plainfield, N. J., presided. Similar meetings will be held among the Servians and Greeks this week, and then a joint committee will select fifty prominent Americans, whom they will ask to further the cause of the Balkan allies.

NO JUSTICE IN BALKAN WAR.

Allies Not Leading a Fight Against Oppression, Says Dr. Silverman.

Speaking on the Balkan-Turkish war at Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman said that the war could not find justification in the popular imaginative conception that the Balkan nations were persecuted peoples rising against their oppressive masters.

"The fact is," he said, "that until recently the Balkan Governments were more hostile toward one another than the Turkish Empire was against all of them together. The fact is that the various races and nationalities of Macedonia have been carrying on a feud among themselves for several hundred years, each race, the Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, &c., considering itself the rightful owner of Macedonia. And it has been estimated that the greatest horrors and the worst cruelties committed in Macedonia must be attributed to the Greeks, Bulgarians, and their present allies rather than to the Turks."

Dr. Silverman then went on to say that the real reason for the Balkan attack on the Turk was that the peninsula States realized that, owing to the successes of Italy and internal troubles in the Turkish Empire, the time was opportune for a temporary silencing of their own differences and a united effort to expel Turkey from Europe.

Dr. Silverman gave what he considered the unworthy reasons of the powers of Europe for not preventing or stopping the contest as these:

"First, the general hostility against Turkish advance as a menace to western civilization; second, the secret hope of Russia and Austria to gain an outlet to the sea by getting rid of the Turkish barriers; third, selfish, material interests of Germany and France, and, fourth, the silent yet potent religious conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism."

American Cruisers Leave Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 24.—The United States cruisers Tennessee and Montana, which arrived here Thursday under command of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, proceeded for Turkish waters today for the protection of American citizens. The Tennessee sailed for Smyrna and the Montana for Beirut. Prior to their departure Admiral Knight and his staff took luncheon with the Governor of Gibraltar.

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¶ This is not a long story. These fur-lined overcoats fully expected to be permanently employed long before now, but the weather has played havoc with their plans and we have now done the same with their prices.

¶ Fact is, a readier market at a loss looks better to us than a later market and an overcrowded stock, for new consignments of these garments are due almost daily now. So we have reduced these coats to the most persuasive point possible, consistent with fairness to ourselves.

¶ Shells are made of fine quality black cloth, and they are lined with natural muskrat, natural otter and Persian lamb. Beautifully tailored, too. None of that bagginess which so spoils the appearance of fur-lined garments. These coats have been tailored by furriers who know their business, and they show the effect of it in the way they are designed and finished. Ideal garments for winter wear—admirable for those occasions when you ride in the Other Fellow's car. Sixth floor

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Men's Domet Flannel Pajamas
value 2.00
today at 1.15
a very worthy bedtime value for wide-awake buyers

¶ As far back as last February we bespoke a consignment of 1800 pairs of Domet Flannel pajamas for November delivery, availing ourselves of the unusually low price which obtained for Domet Flannel at that time. Today we cannot buy another yard of this fabric at the old price, and in fact there is at present a dearth of Domet Flannel in the market. It was this February foresightedness which now nets you these special November values.

¶ Domet Flannel fairly exudes comfort. It is as warm as firelight and as soft as a woman's hair. Made up into pajamas by a maker who has never had occasion to lose sleep over the quality of his workmanship. Obtainable in all sizes for small, medium and large sleepers. Finished with a military collar, dainty pearl buttons and silk frogs. Big value. Main floor.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Revillon Frères
FOUNDED 1723
Reliable Furs at Moderate Prices
The large consignments of skins received from our Trading Posts afford quantities of furs of thoroughly reliable quality in the moderate priced grades. Garments made up from these skins in our own workrooms are advanced in style, correct in cut, and trustworthy in every detail of material and workmanship.
19 West 34th Street, New York
PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

B. Altman & Co.
MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS
for general or evening wear. These overcoats are made of broadcloth or oxford and lined with Alaska seal, Hudson seal, Australian opossum, mink, marmot and other furs.
IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

GIBSON CONFIDENT OF HIS ACQUITTAL

Has Even Made His Plans to Take Up New Career in His Old Home in Rutherford.

READS BIBLE AND FEARS NOT

Anticipates Indictment in Connection with Administration of the Szabo Estate.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Burton W. Gibson studied the Bible to-day and to-night declared himself unafraid of his fate. The jury which will determine his innocence or guilt of the charge of murdering his client, Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo, on Greenwood Lake last July will retire to-morrow afternoon to return a verdict. Gibson says it will acquit him. He sat, calm and tranquil, in his cell to-night, while a storm raged outside, and discussed his case.

"I am absolutely unafraid, boys," he said. "You know I am a lawyer, and I have a firm faith in our system of justice. I believe in capital punishment. When a man commits a wilful, deliberate, premeditated murder I believe that man owes his life to the State. He should forfeit it.

"But I know my own innocence, and I feel that the jury knows it as well. It is hard to convict an innocent man. It is hard to convince twelve levelheaded men, with average keenness of mind, that a man is guilty unless he really is guilty."

Gibson said that as soon as he was acquitted he was going to New York to see District Attorney Whitman, "to square up whatever things may be necessary," as he put it.

"It is the only manly thing to do," he continued. "There are some things to be explained, and I want to explain them all to every one's satisfaction. Then, with this done, I shall face the world with less than when I came into it. This case has drained me of every cent and left me in debt. It has ruined my career as a lawyer, and I must seek other means of livelihood, for I shall never practice law in New York again.

"I don't know what I shall do, but I do know that I won't leave and run away after my acquittal. I shall probably live where I am living now; several offers of employment have been made to me, and I shall probably accept one of them."

"Why did you not take the witness stand in your own defense?" asked a bystander.

"I don't know that I should answer that question," Gibson replied, "but I will. In the first place, my lawyers advised against it. They thought it unnecessary. Secondly, I anticipate an indictment in New York County in connection with my administration of the Szabo estate, and I saw no reason why I should go on the stand and give the District Attorney a chance to conduct an investigation of me to be used in pressing that charge."

"This case against me will fail," he concluded, "first, because I am innocent, and, second, because the State has failed absolutely to establish that there was a crime. Its so-called eyewitnesses and its so-called medical experts alike have failed to establish a crime."

"You have promised to produce the woman who posed to you as Mrs. Petronella Menschik, Mrs. Szabo's mother," said an interviewer. "She has not been produced. Can you tell us why?"

Gibson made no reply for several seconds. Finally he said:

"I shall have to refer you to Mr. Elder for an answer to that."

Robert H. Elder, Gibson's lawyer, had nothing to say at this time on that point.

Railroad Officials Die Under Auto.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—Howard James, director of purchases, and S. B. Plechner, purchasing agent of the Great Northern Railroad, were instantly killed to-day when their automobile turned over on a steep grade about eight miles north of this city. Mrs. Plechner, Miss James, and Miss Elizabeth Mann escaped injury. Both men were pinned underneath the machine and were dead when it was removed. The slippery condition of the road is said to have been the reason for the automobile overturning.

ENGINEERS WIN WAGE ADVANCES

Continued From Page 1.

to safeguard the public against the possibility of a future strike, whose consequences it depicts in sombre vein.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of such a calamity," reads the report. "It is safe to say that the large cities of the East would find their supply of many articles of food exhausted within a week. Of so important a commodity as milk they would have no more than a day's supply. If a strike of the character lasted for only a single week, the suffering would be beyond our power of description. The interests of the public so far exceed those of the parties to a controversy as to render the former paramount. To this paramount interest both the railroad operators and the employes should submit."

It is, therefore, imperative that some other way be found to settle differences between railroads and their employes than by strike, the report says. In this connection, the gains secured through the Erdman act and the Canadian Industrial Disputes act are discussed, and, while these acts are found to have merits, they are held by the board to be inadequate to meet the situation.

In many respects the railroads are subject to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and various State commissions. The same is not true of the employes of the railroads, the board says. This disparity of status suggests the creation of Federal and State wage commissions, which shall exercise functions regarding labor engaged in work upon public utilities analogous to those exercised with regard to capital by the public service commissions already in existence.

"It is well understood by the board," the report says, "that the problem for which the above plan is a suggested solution is a complex and difficult one. The suggestion, however, grows out of a profound conviction that the food and clothing of our people, the industries and the general welfare of the Nation, cannot be permitted to depend upon the policies and the dictates of any particular group of men, whether employers or employes, not upon the determination of a group of employers and employes combined. The public utilities of the Nation are of such fundamental importance to the whole people that their operation must not be interrupted, and means must be worked out which will guarantee this result."

Neither Side Satisfied.

The award dates back to May 1 last, and will hold for one year from that date, Mr. Morrissey, representing the engineers, has already indicated doubt as to its renewal. In the past, with several notable exceptions, the contracts between the roads and the engineers have been renewed annually.

Mr. Morrissey contends that the award does not settle the important principles raised by the engineers, and claims that it is based upon statistics that are not only unreliable for the purposes for which the board used them, but that the board also erred in the application of these wage statistics.

"For this reason," says Mr. Morrissey, "while the engineers will faithfully abide by the award during the period that it is to continue, at the same time it can be only temporary because its fundamental basis is so insecure."

Mr. Morrissey recognizes the importance to the engineers of the effects of such increases in wage rates and the establishing of such uniform rules of service as the board has awarded.

"There has been," he says, "a gain in essentials and a step forward has been taken in the standardization in engineers' rates and of conditions for the Eastern district."

Mr. Morrissey dissents from the majority of the board in their recommendation that wage commissions be established with power of compulsory arbitration, although he suggests that there are some important activities to which wage commissions might profitably give their attention.

A striking suggestion is made in his recommendation that hereafter arbitration boards should be so constituted that none of the parties composing them—not even representatives of the public—should have a majority of the members; that the majority should be constituted by representatives of at least two of the parties agreeing.

Mr. Morrissey's Dissent.

Mr. Morrissey's dissenting report concludes with the statement:

"I wish to emphasize my dissent from that recommendation of the board which in its effect virtually means compulsory arbitration for the railroads and their employes. Regardless of any probable constitutional prohibitions which might operate against its being adopted, it is wholly impracticable.

"The progress toward the settlement of disputes between the railways and their employes without recourse to industrial warfare has been marked. There is nothing under present conditions to prevent its continuance. It will never be perfect, but even so it will be immeasurably better than it would be under conditions such as the board proposes. The peace that would satisfy such an ideal condition as that had in mind by those making the recommendation would be too dearly bought even if it could be attained.

"To insure the permanent industrial peace so much desired will require a broader statesmanship than that which would shackle the rights of a large group of our citizens."

The Railroads' Acceptance.

The attitude of the railroads, as outlined in a statement to-day by President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who represented the railroads on the Arbitration Board, is likewise indefinite as to the future.

"My acceptance of the award as a whole does not signify my approval of all the findings in detail," said President Willard. He added that, "although the award is not such as the railroads had hoped for," nor such as they felt justified by the facts, "they now accept without question the conclusion which was reached."

The problem before the Board of Arbitration made it necessary, before an award was made, to consider the principles which should obtain. The facts upon which it reached its conclusions were involved and numerous. The investigations regarding the compensation to capital, the intercorporate relations of the railroads, their present earnings, their future possible earnings, and other factors, were so complex that the board was unable to arrive at a conclusion regarding the ability of the roads to pay an increased compensation.

It was determined, however, that a reasonable wage should be paid and that the great majority of the railroads in the district were able to pay a fair compensation. If they are not able to pay such compensation with existing rates, the report says, there is just cause for them to open again the question of an increase of rates with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Strike Threat.

The arbitration resulted from a concerted movement begun by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in January last, when it presented to the railroads a series of requests involving uniform rates of pay, uniform classifications of service and uniform working rules throughout the Eastern district. Refusal of the roads to grant the requests in part or in whole resulted in a strike vote by the engineers which indicated that over 93 per cent. of the men were prepared to go out upon approval of Grand Chief Warren S. Stone. Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court and Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, urged an amicable settlement. A conference with these two officials brought about an agreement between the railroads and the engineers to submit the dispute to a board of arbitration.

The board began its deliberations in July but only to-day was able to announce its conclusions. More than a score of engineers, whose case was presented by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, were heard, and the railroads were represented by W. M. Duncan, receiver of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and B. A. Worthington, now President of the Chicago & Alton. Each party presented an abundance of statistical material and of documentary evidence in support of its contentions.

The Arguments Presented.

The engineers presented as arguments in favor of their claims the following: The nature of their calling, they stated, involved heavy and increasing responsibility, great skill and efficiency, long preparatory training, acute mental strain, much hazard, and limited years of earning power. They held that on account of the increase in the size of engines their responsibility and productivity were steadily increasing. They held that the wages of engineers had not kept pace with other classes of train service, and that the wages of engineers in the Eastern district were not so high as in the Southern and Western districts.

The railroads on their side held that the engineers received not only a fair but a liberal compensation for the work performed, being the highest paid class of employes in the railroad service; that the hours of duty were limited, and other conditions of service so arranged as to relieve the engineers in the normal course of work of excessive strain, and that there had been no change in working conditions since the last wage adjustment. Also that the railroads held that they were financially unable to meet the increased compensation asked.

BIG ROADS LITTLE AFFECTED.

Officials Generally Approve the Arbitration Plan Suggested.

Railroad men were of the opinion last night that the wages awarded by the committee which arbitrated the engineers' demands on the Eastern railroads, meant little increase in the cases of some of the larger roads, no increase on one or two of them, but a large increase in the cases of the smaller roads.

John Kerr, Vice President of the New York, Ontario & Western, said the wages awarded increased those paid on his road slightly.

"It is possible," he continues, "that the smaller roads which have paid lower wages will feel it a good deal. From the standpoint of the engineers, the question of the status of the railroads, I suppose, is not involved. They probably hold that engineers should be paid the same on all roads."

Asked as to compulsory arbitration, he said:

"If such a commission as is suggested were appointed, the decision of the arbitrators could be enforced on the railroads, but it would be difficult to enforce it on the employes. Such legislation would be opposed by the unions.

W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad, said that the wages awarded were approximately what the New York Central was paying on most of its lines.

"As to legislation providing for arbitration by commission which could be enforced on both sides," he continued, "it would be a good thing if it could be brought about. I believe that no corporation or body of employes should be able by an industrial quarrel to bring about a condition of affairs which would bring about a paralysis of industry, such as the threatened railroad strike would mean."

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, who was in this city last night, said when told of the award that he believed the engineers expected more and would be disappointed. He believed every worker in the country would oppose any suggestion of compulsory arbitration. Compulsory arbitration, he said, would be a violation of the principles of the American Constitution.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—The effect of the finding of the Arbitration Board upon the wages of the engineers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is indicated by the following official statement issued to-day by the road:

"On the New Haven Road the rate named in the telegraphic report of the award is 10 cents a day higher than now paid in frieght and 15 cents a day higher than now paid in passenger.

"Coupled with the commission's award, however, is a change in the overtime rate and method of figuring overtime, making the overtime rate of the award less than now paid on the New Haven. In switching service the rate named in the award is the same as now paid on the New Haven.

"Roughly, on the New Haven the increase asked for by the engineers would have amounted to probably $250,000 a year, or 15 per cent. Without attempting to make any real calculation of the per cent. of increase, if any, under the award, it is thought it will vary from 2 per cent. increase in the case of freight to possibly a little more in the case of passenger."

STONE CALLS CONFERENCE.

Will Discuss Methods of Putting the Award Into Effect.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a General Chairman from each of the fifty-two roads affected by the arbitration commissions award given out at Washington to-day, will meet here to-morrow. The Grand Chief and several of the General Chairmen arrived to-night.

The purpose of the conference, according to Mr. Stone, is to go over the details of the award so that it will be thoroughly understood, and to take steps to put its provisions into immediate effect. He declined to discuss the details of the report.

"We agreed to abide by the result of the commission's action, and we would do so if it contained nothing favorable to the brotherhood," he said.

As to the attitude of the engineers at the expiration of the time covered by the award, Mr. Stone said that was a matter to be taken up in the future and one that probably would not be touched upon at the present meeting.

MAKE GIOVANNITTI CANDIDATE

Italians Nominate Him for Deputy and Threaten a General Strike.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Social Union has proclaimed the candidacy for the Chamber of Deputies of Arturo Giovannitti to represent the constituency of Carpi, Province of Modena. Giovannitti is now on trial, with Joseph Ettor, at Salem, Mass., on the charge of murder during the Lawrence strike.

The Extremists are making efforts, through the influence of public opinion, to induce the Italian Government to bring pressure on the American Government to protect the rights of the prisoners.

It is announced that if Giovannitti and Ettor are convicted a general strike will be proclaimed throughout Italy. Such a movement, however, has been a failure in the past.

The Corriere d'Italia, commenting on the case, says it hopes that the Italian Government will do its duty and prevent the United States "from committing a repugnant injustice."

Something About

Dress Clothes for Men

THERE is a great violinist in New York at present—perhaps the greatest in the world. A critic writing of his playing on a recent occasion speaks of the Style and Charm of his execution.

"There is a finish to his work," says the critic, "which renders the thought of techinque superfluous. The man is a Master."

It may seem trite to pass from the notes of a violin to the matter of clothes, yet the words of the critic express our ideas perfectly.

To our mind "Style" and "Charm" are inseparable. One cannot exist without the other. The style, or—if you will—charm, of Smith Gray Dress Clothes makes the word "Technique" applied to them superfluous.

Technique as applied to the art of tailoring Dress Clothes is to the finished garment as the skill of the paint mixer is to the completed portrait. The touch of *real* artists must be there—not that of mere wielders of the artist's tools.

"Style"—that indefinable something, a composite of many indefinable somethings—can only come from "men who are Masters."

Our Dress Clothes—formal or informal—are Style itself. There are no variations from that which *should be.*

In proof of this may we tell you that a great majority of those who are buying Dress Clothes of us are former patrons of the most expensive of the exclusive tailors.

Dress Suits
$35 $45 $55

Tuxedo Suits
$30 $40 $50

Tuxedo Coats
$20 $25 $35

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 57TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.
Hatters and Furnishers as Well as Clothiers to Men of Taste

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Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods
Carpets — Upholstery

MAIL ORDERS—Carefully and Promptly Filled.

Unusal Sale of

Fine Domestic Rugs and Carpets

Will Continue To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Seamless Wilton Rugs
Extra Fine Quality, plain center with shaded band borders, in shades of pink, blue, green, red, tan.

Size 8.3 x 10.6.	Formerly $50.00	40.00
Size 9.0 x 12.0.	Formerly $55.00	45.00

Best Quality Wilton Rugs. In Oriental designs and colors.

Size 6.0 x 9.0.	Formerly $25.00	20.50
Size 8.3 x 10.6.	Formerly $38.00	30.50
Size 9.0 x 12.0.	Formerly $41.50	33.25
Size 10.6 x 13.6.	Formerly $61.50	49.50
Size 11.3 x 15.0.	Formerly $72.00	57.50

Axminster Rugs. Special Lot at the following unusually low prices:

Size 4.6 x 6.6.	Formerly $8.00	6.25
Size 4.6 x 7.6.	Formerly $9.00	7.00
Size 6.0 x 9.0.	Formerly $15.00	12.00
Size 8.3 x 10.6.	Formerly $22.50	17.75
Size 9.0 x 12.0.	Formerly $25.00	19.75

Best Quality Body Brussels Rugs. A choice range.

Size 4.6 x 7.6.	Formerly $11.00	8.75
Size 6.0 x 9.0.	Formerly $18.50	12.50
Size 8.3 x 10.6.	Formerly $24.50	19.50
Size 9.0 x 12.0.	Formerly $28.00	21.50

100 Made Carpet Rugs, in odd sizes, at a special reduction of 33 1-3%

English and Domestic Wilton, Axminster, Body Brussels and Velvet Carpets. A very attractive assortment of discontinued patterns of best quality at 30% less than regular prices.

1.10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 2.00 per yard

Oriental Rugs

SPECIAL LOT OF KERMANSHAHS AND SARUKS IN UNUSUAL DESIGNS, SOFT, SILKY TEXTURES AND MELLOW TONES.
Average Sizes 4.0 x 6.3.
Regularly $80.00 to $100.00 52.50 to 70.00

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Comes the Real Proof of What

Our 52 Years of Service

Gives to the Piano Purchaser

No one can or does honestly dispute the high artistic value and reputable standing of the Sterling product.
These are established facts with more than half a century of success to back them.
But that's not all—
Think of our service that is a permanent safeguard.
It not only protects you but it protects another if you buy an instrument as a gift.
It protects with a guarantee of satisfaction.
It protects with the price, for no one can buy better than you can—it is the same to all.
And, furthermore, the price of all

Sterling Pianos

and

Playerpianos

Is lower than any instrument of equal quality made anywhere in this country.
You are protected by the terms of payment if you wish to pay by the month—our plan is safe for you and fair to us.
You are protected from disappointment, for you will have the purest quality of music possible to be produced on a piano. You are portected from the criticism of others.
You are protected by the satisfaction of having invested your money wisely and for the best.
If you have an old piano you wish to exchange, we will allow you its fullest market value.
Our warerooms never presented larger holiday opportunities or a wider range of prices. We know it will interest you to go through our six floors—be assured you will be welcome whether a purchaser or not.
It's not too early to think of the joy music can bring to the home this coming Christmas. Not for one Christmas, but for a generation of them.

All our salesmen are employed on straight salaries, and have no commission or money interest whatever to induce them to represent to you anything but the absolute truth in making a sale.

New Pianos as low as $195
New Playerpianos, $395 and $450

Sterling Pianos,	$325 to $550	Huntington Pianos,	$300 and $325
Sterling Playerpianos,	$700 to $750	Huntington Playerpianos,	$625 and $650
Mendelssohn Pianos,	$225, $250, $275	Mendelssohn Playerpianos,	$550, $575

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Open Evenings by Appointment

Manufacturers
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING, 518-520 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

Easy Monthly Payments

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

Dr. Reisner Preaches a Sermon on Him and Quotes What He Says About Success.

QUITE A BATTERY OF IDEAS

Made Up by Mayor Gaynor, Moss, Cockran, Wanamaker, Wm. G. McAdoo and Others.

Preaching last night at the semi-annual men's service in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 131 West 104th Street, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner chose as his subject, "The Successful Man." The sermon was unusual in that Dr. Reisner permitted "the successful man" to talk for himself. Dr. Reisner mailed a number of questions to a number of prominent men, and these questions, together with the replies received, formed the principal part of his sermon.

To the question, "What traits are essential to success?" the following replies among others were received:

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss—If success means the securing of the greatest real good out of life, not necessarily money or position, I will say the essential traits are sincerity, loyalty to friends, gratitude to those who help you, love for your fellows, high ideals and an effort to reach them. Aim at the sun and you may at least hit the moon.

Bourke Cockran—Absorption of all the faculties in one's occupation.

Edward M. McBrier, Managing Director of the Woolworth Company—Honesty, sincerity, straightforwardness, hard work, stick-to-it-iveness, cheerfulness, invention, ability to do an old job in a newer and better way.

The Necessary Traits.

Henry L. Stoddard, managing editor of The Evening Mail—Earnestness in all things, but especially in whatever calling may be your life work. No man succeeds who merely drifts into an occupation, indifferent to what it is so long as it is a livelihood. The men who succeed in any walk of life are those who take it up because of a real desire to be in it and to win their way to the front in that particular calling and in no other.

John Wanamaker—There are a great many traits essential to success, but most of them can be summed up in one word—dependability.

William G. McAdoo—Honesty, loyalty, courage, decision, enthusiasm, and tenacity of purpose.

Mayor Gaynor—Calm persistence is one of the essentials, and a due resignation to God's will.

The second question in the series was, "Are we in danger of overestimating the ability to make money as a mark of success?"

McBrier—Decidedly.

Moss—Undoubtedly.

Cockran—That depends entirely upon how the money is made. A fortune accumulated through oppressing a community in any form, as, for instance, by restricting production and thereby increasing the price of commodities, through plots or conspiracies against the right of competitors to service on equal terms, by corporations exercising public franchises, or other such means, is a monument not to productive efficiency, but the ingenuity in swindling. Ability to make money by such methods would be overestimated grievously if considered a mark of success. On the other hand, a fortune, however, large, acquired solely by serving a community and promoting its welfare, as, for instance, by increasing the volume of commodities necessary to the support of human life, and thus reducing the cost of them without in any way evading or interfering with access of competitors on equal terms to markets, is always a monument to capacity, thrift, and industry, a striking evidence of virtue, civic and personal. Ability to make money by such methods can hardly be overestimated as a mark of success.

The Causes of Failures.

Messrs. Stoddard, Wanamaker, McAdoo, and Gaynor all agreed that there was considerable danger of overestimating money-making as a mark of success. The Mayor observed: "Some of the most flimsy men are money-makers."

The remaining questions in Dr. Reisner's catechism were as follows: "Is it hard work or worry that breaks men down?" "Why do many young men fail to make good in business?" "What bad habits endanger success?" "Does a college education help or hinder success?" and "Does religious life add to a man's general efficiency?"

All of the replies agreed that hard work would not endanger a man's mental or physical health. Messrs. Moss and Wanamaker agreed that hard work was a "tonic." Messrs. McBrier, Cockran, Stoddard, and McAdoo agreed that worry was a thing to avoid, and Mayor Gaynor observed: "I have never known any one to have nervous prostration or breakdown from hard work. And no one who believes in God and prays to Him worries much—certainly not enough to be nervous."

The reasons assigned for the failure of young men to make good in business were interesting and various. "Wrong ideals and the desire to have a good time" summarizes in a few words the opinion of Mr. Moss. "Lack of absorption in their occupations," was the dictum of Bourke Cockran. "Watching the clock and lack of ability to take advantage of opportunity," was Mr. McBrier's diagnosis of the cause for failure. "Absence of a fixed purpose," declared Mr. Stoddard. "Lack of concentration," pronounced John Wanamaker. "Compromising for expediency's sake the principles essential to success," was the idea advanced by Mr. McAdoo, while Mayor Gaynor concludes that the reason young men fail is "because they have no sand in them."

Habits That Hold Men Back.

The bad habits which hinder success are variously defined. "Drinking, gambling, and unclean practices," was the reply of Mr. Moss. "Intemperance is the most fatal," asserts Mr. Cockran. "Cigarette smoking and light literature," are among the long list of habits to be avoided which were submitted by Mr. McBrier. "Making a drudge of one's self" is fatal, declared Editor Stoddard. "Getting into debt is evidently the aversion of John Wanamaker, as he heads his list of bad habits with this in particular. "Intemperance, immorality, and untruthfulness," succinctly declared Mr. McAdoo. Mayor Gaynor emphasized the "drinking habit." "No one is at his best when flown with wine," he remarked.

The opinions as to the value of a college education also varied. Mr. Moss thought that a college education was sometimes a great help, but that the "side education" of the college was a hindrance. Bourke Cockran declared that training could only develop inherent abilities and could not create them. To the man with capacity, he concluded, a college education was always an asset. Mr. McBrier gave the opinion that a college education ought to help, but "in practice, it rarely does." Mr. Stoddard said he was not prepared to answer the question, but that "much depends on the young man's place in life, and his ambitions." Messrs. Wanamaker, McAdoo, and Gaynor were unanimous in the opinion that a college training helped greatly toward success.

All seven of the men interrogated agreed that religious life was certain to add to a man's general efficiency, although some of them qualified their replies. Mr. McAdoo was emphatic in the assertion that religion helped unless a man became bigoted and narrow because of his convictions. Mayor Gaynor declared that religion was a great help to the individual, providing it was "real and not lip cant, or hypocrisy."

SHARP WORDS FOR MAYOR.

People Weary of Non-Enforcement of Law, Says Dr. Price.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, in introducing Dr. C. L. Patterson to speak on the rescue work among unfortunate women by the Florence Crittenton Homes, last night said:

"His Honor, the Mayor, points with pride to the 'outward decency' that characterizes our city, and urges us to stop talking about 'Lefty Louie.' It may be we ought to forget about the tragedy on 'the Great White Way,' with all that it uncovered; it may be we ought to ignore his Honor's remarkable interpretation of the law that resulted in tying the hands of the police; it may be we should be thankful that the faro tables are not permitted on the sidewalks, and that so many crimes are not allowed to come to public attention. But it will not suffice for his Honor to stigmatize our newspapers as 'yellow journals.'

"They are the peers of any journals in the land, and there have recently appeared in all of them strong editorials that should have mantled the Mayor's cheeks with shame if he had any regard for an outraged public sentiment. But the press—always the best index to public opinion—has made it clear that the people are weary of an administration of which the most characteristic thing that can be said is that it is indifferent to its plain obligations to enforce the law."

DR. MANNING PRAISES CHRISTIAN UNITY PLAN

Possible Now to Confer on Coming Together Without Sacrifice of Doctrine.

AIM OF GREAT CONFERENCE

Not to Produce a "Religion of Minimums," but to Reach the Great Truths of Christianity.

To a large congregation in old Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, made a report yesterday on the plans for the World Conference on Religions, which has received wide acceptance among Christian bodies since its inauguration at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1910.

The subject of Dr. Manning's sermon was "The Proposed World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order: the Aims of the Movement, and the Progress So Far Achieved."

"The aim of the movement," said Dr. Manning, "is to bring about a great conference, to be participated in by representatives of all Christian communions throughout the world which confess our Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour. It is proposed that this conference shall, if possible, include representatives of the whole Christian world, both Catholic and Protestant. The conference is to be for the purpose of considering, in perfect candor, but in Christian love, those things as to which Christians differ, and by which they are now separated from one another. It is to be a conference only for consideration and discussions of the questions at issue. No Christian communion is to be officially bound or committed in any way by the action of its representatives at the gathering. The conference is to have no legislative power. It is hoped that such a gathering, for the purpose of conference and friendly discussion, may be a first step toward reunion, and that it may help to prepare the way for fulfillment of our Lord's prayer, 'That they all may be one.'

"It is only two years since the idea of the conference was suggested, a very brief period for such an undertaking. More, however, has been accomplished in this short period than was believed possible, owing to the kindness and sympathy with which the proposal has so far been received everywhere. Representative commissions or committees have been appointed by nearly twenty of the leading Protestant communions of this country to act in this matter. Interviews have been held with high officials of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church, and assurances have been received from them of friendly interest in the movement. The authorities of the Church of England have promised to appoint a commission to co-operate in the undertaking, and similar assurances have been received from the Episcopal Church of Scotland and from the Church of Ireland. A commission has been appointed by the Church of England in Canada, and action is now in process which it is hoped will result in the appointment of commissions by the other communions in these countries and elsewhere.

"The results of this movement so far are helping men to see and realize that the only possible basis for Christian reunion is a full belief in our Lord Jesus Christ as God, as the Church has ever believed in Him and the New Testament declares Him to us. This movement is helping men to see that reunion can never be reached, ought never to be reached, by the method of ignoring and disregarding the great truths of Christian religion, or by trying to take the position, impossible for thoughtful men, that questions of doctrine are unimportant. Doctrines are the very life and soul of the Christian faith. Truth is second in importance only to love. Those who believe the stupendous truths taught in the New Testament can never take the position that the questions of belief are of small importance. What we need is not less thinking about Christian truth but a great deal more careful thinking about it, and it is to this that the movement for a world conference invites us.

"This movement is bringing the hope of reunion and the possibility of reunion strongly before the minds of men. It is proposing the one thing that is practicable. It is not practicable at the present time for Christians of all names without sacrifice of conviction to unite. It is possible for them to consider coming together to confer and to begin to prepare for this.

"The mere fact that such a conference is being considered seriously shows how far we have progressed. A few years ago such a suggestion would hardly have been considered. And the mere thought of the conference will itself greatly help the cause of unity. The personal contact between representatives of the various communions, the common aid and thought and prayer will help to create an atmosphere in which all will be able to see more and will be drawn nearer to each other. Clearly the work of preparation for such a gathering is quite as important as the gathering itself. The all-important thing in the world conference will be the spirit in which it shall meet."

FIREDAMP KILLS 24 MINERS.

Explosion Takes Place Between Shifts in a French Mine.

ALAIS, France, Nov. 24.—Twenty-four men lost their lives to-day when firedamp exploded in a coal mine.

The explosion occurred between shifts, and only thirty-eight men were in the mine at the time. Of these fourteen were warned by the extinction of their lamps and managed to escape. A rescue party found twenty-one bodies. The other three are apparently in a remote part of the mine.

Alais is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of a coal mining region in the Department of Gard, about twenty-five miles northwest of Nimes.

Cardinal Gibbons on Way to Utica.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived in New York from Baltimore yesterday and spent last night at the Holland House. This morning he leaves for Utica, N. Y., to preside at the nuptial mass at which Miss Adelaide Jenkins Kernan, daughter of Mrs. N. E. Kernan of Utica, will be married to Charles O'Conor Sloane, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Conor Sloane of South Orange, N. J. Cardinal Gibbons will stay at the home of J. F. Cannon in Utica, and will return to this city on Wednesday.

Andrew Alexander

Walking Shoes

For women who require something between the ordinary street shoe and a storm boot. Tan and Black Calf with full toe, extension sole and low heel, an extremely good value at **$5.**

Shoes of similar type for School and College girls at **$4.**

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For Critical Men

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In the Latest English & American Models

AT $18.50 EACH

They Were Made to Sell at $22.50 to $35.00

ON SALE MONDAY MORNING AT 8:30

This is a Special Distribution of a Special Purchase, providing very unusual Economies for the most particular Dressers among the most Clothes-wise men of Manhattan—and the visitors within her Gates.

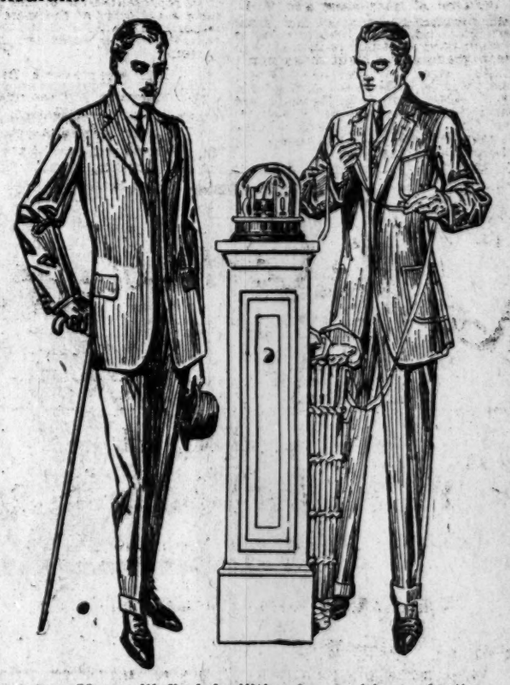
A representative assortment of the finest Suits produced by one of New York's foremost tailoring establishments. All made within a few weeks. Every model and pattern shown is new and every Suit measures up to the highest standard.

We took over all Suits cut in excess of orders and Suits made of sample ends of fine woolens at a special price.

The patterns and fabrics are just what you would expect to find in exclusive tailoring shops.

The Cloths include Worsteds, Cheviots, Tweeds, and Cassimeres. The patterns are plaids, checks, over-plaids, stripes of various widths and effects, and the newest, most desirable mixtures. The colorings run the gamut of the season's approved shades—light, dark and medium.

The styles are the very latest that the best custom tailor would show you in his fashion sheets, on which appear the models approved in London and New York by the most dress-critical patrons of Piccadily and Fifth Avenue.



The cutting, tailoring, trimming and finishing; all the little details, care in which differentiates the *distingue* suit from the mediocre—have received utmost care and skilled attention.

These Suits will prove missionaries to men who think that the custom tailor is the only one who can meet their requirements in shape and fit.

The man who buys one of these Suits can wear it ANYWHERE at ANY TIME. A single-breasted sack suit may be worn with propriety, with the complete, gratifying assurance that he is as well dressed as any one he meets, no matter where the other fellow bought his Suit, or what he paid for it.

There are sizes for every man who is normal or average of his type, be he slender or of heavy physique; be he of short or tall stature, and for the in-betweens, just as perfect fit is assured. The assortment of sizes is very comprehensive.

One thing is certain; we do not want one of these 560 extraordinary suits to go to any man who is not ABSOLUTELY SATISFIED with it in EVERY PARTICULAR.

We will be glad to have you bring a friend or any one in whose judgment you place reliance, and let him counsel you in your selection.

Such values in Men's Seasonable Suits of latest styles and perfectly hand-tailored, highly desirable clothes, have not been offered elsewhere in New York this season.

You will find facilities for making selection in a minimum of time.

Do not delay.

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Save from $4.00 to $16.00 on the new suit you want for Thanksgiving. Consider very particularly this point: *The average specialty Men's Clothing store would not be able to offer you greater variety and facility for choosing a single-breasted Sack Suit, of the latest English or American model and cut among its entire regular stock than this special lot provides.*

Lest you fail to remember the price and the savings, jot this down on your cuff, if you haven't a bit of paper handy, or cut it out of the paper:

560 Latest Style English and American Model Single-breasted Sack Suits, in all Proportions to fit all types of Men, in all the Desirable Colors and Cloths of the Season, at the one Price $18.50. Made to sell at $22.50 to $35.00.

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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

INSIST ON EXTENSION OF SEVENTH AVENUE

Service Commission, Tired of Delay That Holds Up New Subway, Talks of Another Route.

NOT TIED DOWN TO THIS ONE

An Alternate Route by Greenwich Street and Washington Square to West Broadway Is Legalized.

The long delay in the opening of the extension of Seventh Avenue to Varick Street has caused Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission to write to Borough President McAneny, pointing out that this is likely to be a serious obstacle to the construction of the new subway system, and reminding him that the commission can use, in place of the extended Seventh Avenue, a route by Greenwich Street and Washington Square, to West Broadway, which already has been legalized. Here is Mr. Willcox's letter:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
New York, Nov. 23, 1912.

Hon. George McAneny, President, Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, New York City.

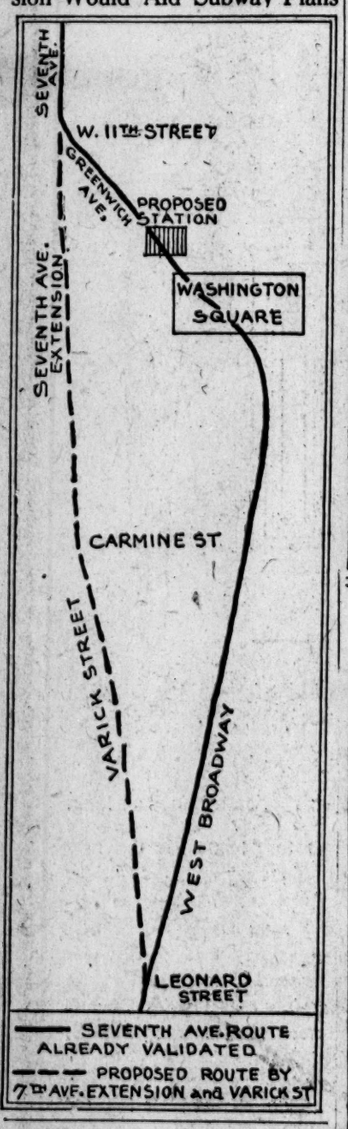
Dear Sir: As you are doubtless aware, there is a rapid transit route fully legalized running from Seventh Avenue to Greenwich Street, through Greenwich Street to West Broadway, and to and through Greenwich Street to the Battery. You will recall that, during the conferences from which developed the dual system of rapid transit, the proposition was looked upon favorably of running the Seventh Avenue line from Forty-second Street south through Seventh Avenue, Seventh Avenue extension and Varick Street to West Broadway, thence to the Battery. This plan was based upon the proposition that the Seventh Avenue extension, then under public discussion, would be available for rapid transit purposes in time for the preparation of construction plans, and the letting of contracts for construction. It is the hope of the commission that, as soon as the operating contracts are approved and executed, construction contracts additional to the $75,000,000 of contracts now outstanding may be let as rapidly as possible. It is therefore important that the construction contracts shall be let at the earliest moment possible upon the long-term work. This includes the Seventh Avenue extension.

I am informed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not yet taken final action upon the laying out and opening of the Seventh Avenue extension, and that, even after it takes such action, a considerable period of time must elapse before the extension will be available for rapid transit purposes. Accordingly, I shall be very glad if you will inform me as to the probable date upon which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will act, and also the date upon which the extension will be available for construction purposes. It is fair for me to say to you in this connection that if the time by which the extension will be available is postponed for a considerable period the commission is prepared to give consideration to the preparation of construction plans for the route already legalized, under which it was the original intention that the Seventh Avenue extension should be run; that is, via Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Street, and West Broadway. This, as I have stated, is already fully legalized, and the preparation of plans can be begun almost at once.

Very truly yours,
W. R. WILLCOX, Chairman.

The commission does not wish to be forced back to the Washington Square route, but figures that unless the Board of Estimate acts quickly it can hardly avoid it. The work on the main part of

How the Seventh Avenue Extension Would Aid Subway Plans



the Lexington Avenue line has been in progress for more than a year, and it is almost certain that, even if the construction of the Seventh Avenue line was begun at once, the east side line would be ready for operation long before it.

This will present a serious operating condition for the Interborough. It is probable that thousands of additional passengers will be carried down the east side line from Harlem as soon as the Lexington Avenue line is open, and this will congest the already crowded Subway below Forty-second Street almost to suffocation, if the Broadway branch passengers are not taken care of by a line south of Times Square.

The legalization of the new Seventh Avenue line is being held up by the work of arrangement of the area of assessment for the extension. There is to be a hearing on the subject before a committee of the Board of Estimate to-day, and the commission hopes that a statement of its views will result in an immediate decision being reached.

Not only will the Board of Estimate be made to understand that speed is necessary, but the property owners who are fighting the assessment are to be brought to a more reasonable state of mind. They have been arguing that the avenue is to be extended simply to accommodate the Subway, and that, consequently, it is unfair to saddle them with the cost of the improvement. The commission trusts that once they understand that it has an alternative route already legalized and that the suggestion to run the subway under the extended avenue is the result of the proposal to make the cut through to Varick Street, and not the cause, they will withdraw their opposition to the proposal.

Even with the utmost expedition some delay is likely to occur. If the Board of Estimate can to-day agree on the area of assessment, its decision must go before the Corporation Counsel for his approval before final adoption, and then an application must be made to the Appellate Division for the appointment of a Condemnation Commission. However rapidly this works, it cannot enable the city to take title to the land to be condemned for six months.

While the running of the Seventh Avenue Subway across Greenwich Street and Washington Square to West Broadway is feasible from the engineering viewpoint it is not pretended by the commission that this route would be so good for operating purposes as the line down the Seventh Avenue extension. The latter would have very gentle curves, which would necessitate hardly any slackening in the speed of the train, while the Washington Square line not only would be longer, but would necessitate an abrupt curve from Seventh Avenue into Greenwich Street, and from Washington Square into West Broadway. It would be, in fact, a substitution of an inferior roundabout route, too far to the east, for a line with only a slight divergence from the straight line, and running through a district in urgent need of development.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LOEB.

Hebrew Technical Institute Holds Meeting to Honor Dead President.

The memory of Dr. Morris Loeb was honored yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street. The hall and platform were draped in black, and those on the platform were Abraham Steinam, Acting President of the institute; Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Educational Alliance; Otto P. Amend, President of the Chemists' Club; Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Alfred Jaretzki, President of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society; Robert W. de Forest, First Vice President of the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home, and Alfred M. Heinsheimer, President of the New York Foundation. Dr. Loeb was President of the institute and an officer in the other organizations represented.

The auditorium was crowded long before the beginning of the meeting. In the first row were Mrs. Loeb, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, and Paul M. Warburg; Mrs. Schiff, Mrs. Seligman, and Mrs. Warburg, Dr. Loeb's sisters; Mortimer L. Schiff, a nephew, and Mr and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, the latter a niece of Dr. Loeb.

There was an opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman. The work of Dr. Loeb in scientific research was recited by Prof. Charles Baskerville of the Chair of Chemistry of the City College. Prof. Baskerville spoke both as a scientist and as a personal friend of Dr. Loeb.

One of the projects urged by Dr. Loeb was the establishment at Washington of a museum for chemical types, according to Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia. Dr. Adler eulogized Dr. Loeb, and told of the great work he had done in philanthropy, for science, the Jewish people, and the cause of education.

Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool of the Shearith Israel, Seventieth Street and Central Park West.

Woman Fainted, Death Came.

NEWARK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Ada Sovernill Elms, 34 years old, proprietor of a school here, was found dead by her husband upon his return from business last night. She fainted in her room, it is thought, and overturned a small gas stove, which went out, so letting deadly gas escape. She formerly taught school at New Brighton, Glens Falls, and Waverly, N. Y., and Lakewood, N. J.

"Distinctively Individual"

The superb blending of choice and pure tobaccos, has won for Fatima, Turkish-blend Cigarettes their unequalled popularity.

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DAUGHTERS OF JACOB HONOR IDA STRAUS

Unveil Tablet in Their Home Commemorating Her Beautiful Life and Heroic End.

AGED CHANT PRAYER FOR HER

Self-Sacrificing Devotion of Titanic Victim Held Up as an Inspiration to the Women of Her Race.

In the presence of an audience of 600 persons, including all of the members of the Straus family, a memorial tablet in honor of Mrs. Ida Straus was unveiled yesterday afternoon at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, an institution for aged men and women at 301 and 303 East Broadway. Impressive services marked the official dedication of the tablet, which has been mounted upon the wall of the large auditorium to the right of the main entrance.

The large bronze casting bears the raised profile of Mrs. Straus upon the centre, directly under the inscription: "The Ida Straus Memorial of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob." On one side are the words "Her life was beautiful" and the date in the Hebrew calendar of Mrs. Straus's birth, "Shebat 14, 5609." On the other side is the inscription, "Her death was glorious," and the date of the Titanic disaster, "Nisan 23, 5672." Below the profile are the words:

To the everlasting memory of Mrs. Ida Straus, one of the noble and heroic daughters in Israel, the hospital wards of this home are dedicated. She perished on the high seas in the Titanic disaster, together with her husband, Isidor Straus, statesman, philanthropist, and merchant, persistently refusing to be saved that she might remain to cheer the last moments of her life's companion.

Beneath is this quotation:

Where Thou Diest Will I Die, and There Will I Be Buried. RUTH.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Abramson opened the dedication services with a hymn, in which he led a selected chorus of sixteen voices. The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes delivered the opening prayer, in which he expressed the hope that the example of the heroic and devoted wife in whose memory the tablet was erected and to whose lasting fame the wards of the hospital were dedicated might be forever an inspiration to the women of her race and ancient creed.

Dr. Henry Fleischman, President of the Educational Alliance, made the principal address. He lauded the modest charity and kindliness of Mrs. Straus and the great unselfish works of her husband in the public service. Other speakers were Joseph Barondes of the Board of Education, the Rev. Dr. Schulman, pastor of the Congregation of Beth-El; the Rev. H. Masliansky of the People's Synagogue, and Gustavus A. Rogers, who acted as Chairman.

The most impressive incident of the dedication occurred when the 186 inmates of the home, led by Supt. Albert Kruger, filed slowly into the auditorium and took their seats in the front rows. The oldest of the feeble and decrepit men and women was said to be almost 108, and the youngest in the procession more than 70 years old. Just before the close of the exercises they arose and with quavering voices chanted aloud in unison a prayer for the eternal happiness of their departed benefactress.

Among those seated on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Herbert Straus, Jesse I. Straus, Mrs. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, and Mr. Lee Kohns. At the close of the exercises the members of the Straus family group, together with a few intimate friends, made a tour of inspection of the new hospital wards of the home.

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Charges will be made on January 1st accounts.

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The suitability of a carefully chosen Oriental Rug for gift purposes is so obvious as to hardly need mention.

No other article possesses to a higher degree the chief attributes of an appropriate Wedding Gift. An Oriental Rug, with its exquisite coloring and its lasting usefulness, is certain to find hearty appreciation with those who are arranging the furnishings of their new home.

Complete satisfaction is assured if your selection of an Oriental Rug is made from our immense collection, the finest and largest in America.

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100% Pure **WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD** *5 and 10c Loaves*

is made in the daylight, made perfectly, made of the finest materials that money can buy.

Where the imitations of Ward's Bread are made you are not likely to find out. For the sake of health, look for the name, WARD, baked in on the side of every loaf, and look for the red, white and blue label.

Learn to discriminate—things are not always what they seem.

And at your earliest opportunity visit one of the great snow-white bakeries where Ward's Tip-Top Bread is made. Thousands of visitors have gone through these great plants and have voted them as among the cleanest and most interesting places they ever saw.

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Special Notice:

"War!" cried the American people. The President of the United States, a Hebrew of refinement, said "No." He was impeached; he defended himself, and his telling of it rings out in the December American Magazine. *New size exactly right size*

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HOUSE MAY TAKE UP GRAND TRUNK DEAL

New England Representatives Expected to Ask for an Inquiry by a Committee.

MERGER LAID TO ROOSEVELT

Taft Quoted as Saying That Colonel Permitted New Haven to Get Steamships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It became known to-night that a strong effort will be made to have the House of Representatives provide for a searching inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the alleged deal between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which resulted in the suspension of work by the Grand Trunk on its New England extensions. New England representatives in Congress are expected to take the initiative in the movement, and they will find cordial support from Democratic leaders of the House generally. There is every reason to believe that the House Committee on Rules will bring in an ordr to give the House a chance to act on the proposed resolution without delay.

No statement in affirmation, denial or explanation was forthcoming from the White House or the Department of Justice to-day in regard to a published letter purporting to have been written by President Taft to Norman H. White of Brookline, Mass., on April 5, 1912, in which it was stated that a Government suit under the Sherman anti-trust law against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company had not included New England steamship lines acquired by the company, "because (to quote the words attributed to President Taft) Mr. Roosevelt had expressly permitted their purchase by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, as I understand it."

An official of the department said he recalled that about three years ago it was understood there that Col. Roosevelt when President had given permission for the purchase of the steamship lines. Further than that he knew nothing of the matter. Should the statement attributed to President Taft prove to be correct, the case is on all fours with the action of Col. Roosevelt in deciding that the United States Steel Corporation might purchase the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company without encountering danger of prosecution for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Government suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company for its alleged merger of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Massachusetts trolley lines was begun under the Roosevelt Administration, and was dropped by Attorney General Wickersham under the Taft Administration. Again, to quote the letter attributed to President Taft, this was "because there was no ground for its upholding, and the one thing I do not propose to do is to prosecute where there is no ground."

The dismissal of the suit formed the subject of an inquiry by the United States Senate in June, 1909. Mr. Wickersham then stated that he had advised this course because the Massachusetts Legislature had taken control of the merger, and that State was most vitally affected by it.

So far as the practical effect of the merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and New England Steamship Lines is concerned, it must soon be dissolved in accordance with the terms of the so-called Panama Canal act of last session. This statute makes it unlawful from July 1, 1914, "for any railroad company or other common carrier to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest whatsoever, by stock ownership or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, through any holding company or by stockholders or Directors in common, or in any other manner, in any common carrier by water operated through the Panama Canal or elsewhere, with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic."

DELICATESSEN MEN ANGRY.

Some of Their Stores Closed, Some Owners Summoned to Court.

In spite of Mayor Gaynor's opinion that delicatessen store keepers who limit their Sunday sales to cooked and prepared foods are acting within the law, a number of delicatessen shops throughout the city were closed by the police yesterday. Many store keepers who refused to close their stores were summoned to appear in court this morning.

The Mayor offered his opinion on the situation last Friday, when a committee of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association called upon him and stated their grievances. According to Isaac Pennamacoor, Secretary of the association, the Mayor told the shop keepers that he sympathized with them and that the Sunday closing law had been applied to the delicatessen shops without his knowledge.

MR. MARTIN EXUDES CHEER.

F. Townsend Again on the Bowery with Messages from Higher Up.

The Bowery Mission was given over all day yesterday to the celebration of its thirty-third anniversary, but the sermon in the morning, the luncheon at noon, the prayers in the afternoon, were as nothing to the dinner and general gathering at night, when several notables came down from grander parts of the town and sat with the derelicts. There was Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn.; there was Miss Elizabeth Marbury, there was Miss Elsie De Wolfe—she paid for the dinner of 400 covers—and, of course, there was Frederick Townsend Martin, in evening clothes. He spoke with soft yet glowing enthusiasm immediately after he had been introduced as "Mr. Greatheart of America."

"I was entranced," he said, "by the noble words of our great friend, Bishop Darlington. I have been conscious of an electric current of sympathy with him while he is in Harrisburg. I have brought with me two of my greatest friends—friends who live in the world, but are not of the world. I can tell you of many deeds Miss De Wolfe and Miss Marbury have done in helping others up.

"Rest assured, I will not only think of you all who are here to-night, but of all of you on the Bowery, and of all the poor people of my own world—of the social set I am in. There is just as much good to be done among the rich as among the poor. There's always good to be done, wherever you are.

"Never lose your pluck. I would have gone down long ago in discouragement if it had not been for taking heart and rallying. Never mind the arrows that are shot out from the bows of envy and malice. Stand up and receive them like men."

He promised soon to bring them entertainment of such varied sort as that afforded by the talents of Mme. Nordica and Marie Dressler. It is not known how the latter diva will feel when she reads in this morning's papers that Mr. Martin described her to the mission as "a very large person," but she will doubtless be mollified when she hears that her heart is more than large in proportion.

NAVY YARD WINS GUN ORDER.

Washington Bid Below Private Firms —Arsenal Tender Also Lower.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Washington Navy Yard is the lowest bidder for the construction of the first five-inch and four-inch guns for use in the 1913 naval construction programme. Bids were asked for five five-inch and ten four-inch guns. The Washington yard bid was $7,202 each for the five-inch and $6,370 each for the four-inch guns. The Watervliet Arsenal, New York, which was the second lowest bidder, offered to construct the five-inch guns for $8,130, and the four-inch for $6,709 each.

BRINGS BABY FROM TURKEY.

Our Interpreter at Constantinople Sends His Infant Home.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Naples on the Cunard liner Ivernia was Richard Fowle, a 3-months-old baby, who was in charge of Dr. Laura McDowell. The mother has suffered from mental trouble since the baby's birth. She arrived here a week ago with a trained nurse. Charles W. Fowle, her husband, is the interpreter attached to the United States Embassy at Constantinople. He will follow his wife and son to this country as soon as affairs are more settled in Turkey.

Another passenger was Bishop James H. Van Buren of Porto Rico, who spent three months in Europe. The Countess Marie de Gratresse of 611 West 111th Street, returned from her annual trip to Hungary. She expressed regret at not arriving in time for the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

L. J. Garcey, General Manager of the International Sleeping Car Company in this country, another passenger, said he was in St. Petersburg, Russia, when the first news came to that city of the defeat of the Turks by the Bulgarians. He said that it caused rejoicing among the Russians.

The Ivernia at Almeria, Spain, took as freight 18,500 barrels of Malaga grapes. She was three days late in arriving because of head winds and because she had not been in dry dock for nearly a year. It is understood that her commander, Capt. H. M. Benison, R. N. R., will be assigned to the Campania after her next voyage in place of Commodore R. C. Warr, who retires at the end of this month. Purser Spedding brought 200 dolls on the Ivernia. The passengers dressed 125, and they will be forwarded on the Mauretania to Liverpool, to be given to poor children at Christmas.

DROP EIGHTEEN-HOUR TRAINS

Both the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads put Winter schedules in effect yesterday, discontinuing the [illegible]-hour trains between this city and Chicago and increasing the running time to twenty hours to meet the conditions of Winter travel. The Twentieth Century Limited departed from the Grand Central Terminal yesterday at 2:45 P. M., instead of 4 P. M., as formerly, and will arrive in Chicago at 9:45 o'clock this morning. The run from Chicago of this train will begin daily at 12:40 o'clock, the train arriving here at 9:40 o'clock the next morning. The time of the Southwestern Limited has been changed to 4 P. M. from the Grand Central Station.

A new train, the "Broadway Limited," was put on by the Pennsylvania yesterday in place of the "Pennsylvania Special." This train departed at 2:45 P. M., and will arrive in Chicago to-day at 9:45 o'clock in the morning. The run from Chicago will start daily at 12:40 o'clock in the afternoon, the train arriving here at 9:40 o'clock the next morning.

"A University in the Household"

The New (Eleventh) Edition of The

Encyclopaedia Britannica

(Published by The Press of The University of Cambridge, England)

THE words quoted above are extracted from a letter written by an enthusiastic subscriber to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. "A University in the Household"—the phrase expresses in five words a large virtual truth, with a fund of important meaning and suggestion for intelligent and progressive minds.

For **the new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has already brought into 40,000 homes possibilities for the acquirement of culture, wisdom and practical knowledge** (excepting apparatus and the personal influence of professors) **afforded only by the great universities and technical colleges of our day. But, as a matter of fact, no university can give all that the new Britannica has to offer;** for the most eminent specialist authorities and practical experts all over the world—from Norway to California and from Japan to New Zealand, such for example, as eight Nobel prize-winners—have contributed to this great new work of universal compass.

The Essence of All Libraries And More

It would be quite impossible for any one even of considerable wealth to collect a library of books on any large subject—such as Religion, Science, Archaeology, Economics and Social Science, Commerce and Trade, Industry and Manufactures, Political and Physical Geography, European, American, Oriental and Local History, Military and Naval Matters, or Sports and Games—**which would be as complete and up to date and as practical for everyday use as any of the many fine series of signed articles on these subjects in the new Britannica.** This is so for the reason that the new Britannica contains much information that has never been published in any other book. And even if such collections could be made, one would require so many of them (a separate collection for each large subject), they would each comprise such an enormous number of books in many different languages, the information would be so diffuse and so often contradictory and inaccessible, that the collection would be of little practical value for general use. The new Britannica is a complete inventory of all that is known in every field that can possibly interest or concern a civilized and cultivated people, and the arrangement of the text has been so skilfully planned that the highest degree of facility of reference has been attained. The work is, therefore, the most useful general library that could be conceived.

The Value and Influence of the Work

Its value in the home—**particularly where there are intelligent sons and daughters eager to equip themselves with the power and personal worth that knowledge confers**—cannot be exaggerated; and it is believed that the influence that will surely be exercised by the Cambridge University Press in publishing throughout the English-speaking world, at a moderate price and in the most convenient form ever devised, this vast, scholarly and thoroughly practical work, will prove an inestimable factor in the progress of human enlightenment and efficiency. Thousands of subscribers will come to echo the sentiment of the one who wrote the other day:

"I am proud for my own sake and for the sake of my family to be the possessor of a set of the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. I feel that I have done my children a good turn by placing such a mint of information within their reach."

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Full sets of all of the previous editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica are on exhibition side by side with the unique India-paper volumes of the new 11th Edition, and these obsolete old editions are extremely interesting as emphasizing the extraordinary vitality of this indispensable library of universal reference for the English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

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Specimens of the Full Sheepskin, Full Morocco and Suede Skins imported expressly for the bindings of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Many colored plates, maps, portraits of some 700 contributors from 21 countries, and autograph letters from prominent American subscribers.

In connection with this exhibition there are many rare volumes published during the last four centuries by the Press of the University of Cambridge. It is not generally known in this country that the Cambridge University Press has the longest continuous history—more than 400 years—of any printing establishment in the world. Its output has been enormous, comprising some 10,000 different works, and from these—many of them actually fathered by the University, others produced by the King's command or for private reasons—the present collection has been gathered.

To give graphic interest to an exhibition of a kind not hitherto seen in America there is also on view a collection of many early engravings (16th and 17th century examples), mostly on copper, illustrative of Cambridge and the University at various periods of their history.

Original Manuscripts by Ruskin

The offices of the Encyclopaedia Britannica are also showing, in behalf of Messrs. George Allen & Company of London, publishers of the sumptuous new Library Edition of Ruskin's works (with over 2100 illustrations from his own drawings), complete sets in the bindings designed by the author, together with a collection of original Ruskin manuscripts of a value of $10,000 to $50 each.

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HE SURVIVES MANY PERILS

Not the Least Is the Hospitality of the Shanghai Club—Finds White Meat Disagrees with Rajpoot Tigers.

Jay Singleton Pilkins, a rubber merchant of Chicago, who arrived here yesterday after a nine months' trip around the world, said that he was pained by the guile he discovered in the Orientals in the Far and Near East. This was a characteristic, he said, of those he encountered from the time he landed at Yokahama until he left the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean.

"In Japan the American tourist is taken in charge by a smooth-tongued guide," said Mr. Pilkins, "who receives from 50 to 100 per cent. commission from every store where purchases are made. The goods sold are mostly imitation. For instance, the native silk has a beautiful sheen, but it does not wear one-eighth as long as that made by the Chinese. I paid twenty-five cents for a small silver collar button in one of the largest stores in the Benton Dori in Yokahama. I discovered later that it was made of a thin layer of silver filled with clay. In China the stranger fares better, as the merchants are honest and have one price, unless the hotel guide goes along to make the purchase. Then his commission is added to the cost of the article.

"The bar of the Shanghai Club has some twenty Chinese bartenders, who are kept busy serving cocktails for two hours, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when 'tiffin,' as lunch is called in the East, is served. Americans and Englishmen living in Shanghai are so hospitable that a stranger who is introduced by one of the members to the cocktail circle soon loses consciousness of what is going on about him, and never recovers full possession of himself until he revives in his berth on the steamer and hears the ship's surgeon exclaim, 'He'll do now, steward, I think. Give him a little beef tea at eight bells.'

"The most guileful of all Orientals are the Cingalese who come aboard the ship at Colombo. They have classic features, and their back hair is tied in a knot with gayly decorated combs stuck through it. These men, who sell wonderful stones of all colors, are soft of tongue, and have limpid eyes which well with tears when a traveler suggests that possibly their stones are not genuine.

"'Take them with you, Sahib, to New York, and, if the jeweler of your Nobleness says they are good, then send the rupees to your humble slave, Tippoo Koram,' the vendor of precious stones will say. This usually overcomes the hesitation of the most skeptical and the stones are purchased on the spot.

"In India you must employ a native servant, and from the tailor who supplies your white clothes to the poor 'dobey wallah,' the washerman, every one who serves you must pay him tribute. At Jeypore, the capital of Rajpootana, I had a room in the compound of the hotel, which was run by a native. In a wooden cart, close to my room, was a tiger that had been caught earlier in the evening, a few miles away. His roars and struggles to escape in the night were thrilling to those who were kept awake by his protests. A bamboo door without a catch separated me from the compound where the tiger was imprisoned, but my native servant, Ramajam, assured me that Rajpoot tigers never ate white meat, as it made their hair come out.

"At Delhi, where we arrived after heavy rains, I had a room in the big compound of the hotel. It was necessary to ascend a stone staircase to get to it. When I went to bed a native accompanied me, carrying a torch, and another went ahead, playing a reed instrument, which had a most mournful sound. I noticed that the stone steps were covered with bristly cohair matting. Ramajan told me that this was to keep the pythons and cobras from coming up to the rooms to get warm, as they suffered from cold after the rains. I thanked him, and spent the hours till daybreak with a pistol and club handy, wondering what made me come to India instead of taking Kipling's word for it.

"In Egypt I succumbed to the wiles of the dragoman, who went to great pains, we found out afterward, to walk out into the desert late at night and bury coins for us to find next day. I think India, after all, was the most interesting country I visited, and I shall go there again some day and take in Cashmere, where travel in Summer is by houseboats, and where, it is said, the native merchants are still unsophisticated."

GIFT FOR PASTOR'S RECOVERY

New Organ Marks Restoration of Dr. Van De Water's Sight.

A new organ, costing $12,000, the gift of parishioners at St. Andrew's Church, at Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, designed as an expression of their gratitude for the restoration of the sight of the rector, the Rev. George R. Van de Water, was dedicated at the morning services in the church yesterday. The services were conducted by the rector, assisted by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Ivie, and the curate, the Rev. William W. Smith. Many of the former communicants of St. Andrew's, who now live out of town, were present. The new organ is similar to the one in the Military Academy at West Point.

Included in the gift were a new set of choir stalls and chancel furniture. Dr. Van de Water recovered his sight after an operation, which included the removal of the lenses from both eyes.

"I can see as well as ever," declared Dr. Van de Water yesterday. "I shall always have to wear glasses to take the place of the lenses removed, but I believe my recovery will be permanent." Dr. Van de Water is the Senior Grand Chaplain of the New York Grand Lodge of Masons, and he will preach a special sermon to Masons on Sunday evening, Dec. 1, in St. Andrew's Church.

On Dec. 7 Dr. Van de Water will lecture in the Museum of Natural History, on Brazil, and Dec. 14 on Argentina, each illustrated with 100 lantern slides, made from photographs taken by him on his recent trip, which extended considerably south of the Equator.

SIGNPOSTS IN THE DESERT.

Boy Scoutmaster Putting Up Guides to Wayfarers on Western Wastes.

Announcement is made in the weekly report of the Boy Scouts of America to-day that a movement has been started by the organization to save thousands of lives by tagging and labeling the Great American Desert in the West in order to help travelers or persons lost there to find their way to springs of water and cool resting places.

Lou Wescott Beck, a Scoutmaster living in Pasadena, Cal., with the assistance of local Boy Scouts who furnish him with the signs, is putting up in all parts of the great arid wastes of the West wooden signposts painted red and yellow—colors seen furthest in waste lands—guiding wayfarers to the nearest springs. The Scoutmaster undertook this work only after vain efforts had been made to have the Federal and State Governments do it.

Already, it is announced, Mr. Beck has planted 132 such signs, walking many hundreds of miles through the blinding wastes to do so. On these trips he is always accompanied by his faithful St. Bernard dog Rufus, who needs no signs or guideposts to set him aright in the desert and help him guide his master safely.

THREE NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Bogus $10 and $20 Gold Certificates and $10 Banknote Reported.

All banks and business houses, Subway and elevated ticket agents have been notified of three new counterfeits, $10 and $20 gold certificates and a $10 National banknote on the First National Bank of Ashley, Penn., reported by Acting Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service.

The $10 gold certificate counterfeit follows the series of 1907, bearing check letter A, plate number 253, with the signatures of J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, and Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States, and the portrait of Hillegas. It is a photomechanical production of fair workmanship on paper of good quality, containing no silk threads, but an imitation of the fibre in red and blue ink lines. The number of the note at hand is B18890823.

The $20 gold certificate is a new issue of the counterfeit described in Circular Letter 347 of April 24, 1912, with the face plate number changed from 40 to 125. The serial number also has been changed from D468527 to B1044572. The same black plate was used on both notes. The new issue, like the original, is printed on two sheets of paper, with silk fibre distributed between them.

The $10 National banknote purports to be a series of 1902-1908. It has the check letter F and bears the signatures of W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, and Charles H. Trent, Treasurer of the United States. The charter number is shown as 1322, the bank number 5144, and Treasury number B723899. It bears the portrait of William McKinley. This counterfeit is a photomechanical production also, printed on paper of fair quality, with red and blue ink lines to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine note.

DR. HIBBEN GOES WEST.

Princeton's New Head Will Lecture in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Dr. John Grier Hibben, the new President of Princeton University, left to-day on his first official visit to the West since his election as executive head of Old Nassau. He will spend the week in Colorado, and during his visit will be entertained by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the Rocky Mountain Princeton Club, the Colorado Schoolmasters' Club, and the Colorado State Teachers' Association.

Several addresses have been scheduled for Dr. Hibben, which include the following subjects: "A Business Man's Philosophy," "The Social Factor in Education," and "The Thought Habit."

Young Republicans to Dine.

The New York Young Republican Club will hold its second annual dinner at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, Dec. 7. It is expected that Gov. Hadley of Missouri, Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, and Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, will address the gathering. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has accepted an invitation to speak. Tickets may be obtained from Benjamin M. Day at 160 Broadway.

WOMEN CELEBRATE ELECTION VICTORIES

Give Thanks for Gain of Four States for Suffrage in a Big Meeting in Philadelphia.

HAVE BORNE WEIGHT OF WAR

Should Be the Leaders In the Movement for Child Welfare, Misses Lathrop and Addams Declare.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Led in prayer by Bishop Rhinelander of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, more than 500 delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage convention and thousands of their friends to-day gave thanks for their recent victory in the four newly enfranchised States—Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon.

The meeting, which was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, was in the nature of a jubilee. Every seat in the big auditorium was occupied and thousands were unable to gain admittance, necessitating the holding of overflow meetings in the streets. Prominent suffragists addressed these crowds.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington, was one of the speakers in the opera house.

"My purpose," declared Miss Lathrop, "is to show that woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society forward; that instead of being incompatible with child welfare, it leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

"Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march of equalizing the rights and balancing the duties of the two types of individuals who make up the human race. This has been called 'the century of the child.' We may well believe that the coming century will see a new sense of justice toward the child, a new standard raised for his welfare.

"The greatest possible industrial and economical change would be universal disarmament, the beginning of an era of peaceful agreement between nations. Even the great war lords wrest their armaments from their subjects on the pretext that they are necessary in order to preserve peace. It has been said from the beginning that women should not vote because they cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why they should vote. For here is a great element which, from the Trojan wagon down, has always borne the weighted honor of war. Would not they, if they could, vote for universal disarmament? Here, indeed, would be a revolution, and there is no one in the world so bold as to assert that this is not a revolution devoutly to be hoped."

In speaking of "The Communion of the Ballot" Miss Jane Addams of Chicago charged that the self-seeking politician was usually the first to win the gratitude of immigrants who came to this country "not for the city which they intend making their home, not for America, but for the politician himself."

Among the problems that had come under the Government, said the speaker, were the management of playgrounds and dance halls for young people. She maintained that the women should take a hand in these affairs and provide clean and moral places of amusement.

"Shall we, the women," concluded Miss Addams, "leave the laws solely in the hands of the men who, after their day's work, come home tired and unfit to consider the seriousness of life?"

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, who spoke in behalf of the colored race, declared that the two great movements toward democracy were the one that would break down the political disabilities of women and the one that refused to recognize mere racial difference as a sufficient reason for political disfranchisement.

"I am not here," he said, "to ask that the woman's suffrage movement attempt specifically to fight for the cause of negro suffrage, but to insist that it fight for all women—rich and poor, black and white."

The officers of the association held a reception to members of the convention and friends at their headquarters to-night.

TOWN SEEKS A SLOGAN.

Elizabeth Offers Prize for Phrase to Advertise Its Exposition.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., wants a slogan to be used in promoting the big Industrial Exposition to be held in the Second Regiment Armory in that city next February. The Board of Trade has announced a prize of $25 in gold for the best phrase suggested, and already more than two hundred suggestions have been received by the committee.

The competition will close at midnight on Dec. 1, and all suggestions received before that time will be considered. The committee consists of A. O. Murray, Chairman; Leo Schwed, and John Byrnes.

HID CASH FROM HIGHWAYMEN

Driver Saved $200 from Hold-Up Men by Slipping It Under Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 24.—A rustling among the bushes in front of him made George West of Bloomfield, driver for the Bloomfield Standard Dairy Company, hide a roll of $200 bills under the seat as he was entering Allwood, west of here, early this morning.

Three masked men jumped from a hiding place and stopped the horse, leveling revolvers at West's head. One of the men held the horse as the other two searched West. Finding nothing on the driver they went through the wagon, but failed to look under the seat. Angered at their failure to get anything, they took turns at kicking and punching West in the face. They then ordered him to go. West reported the matter to the Passaic police, who investigated but could find no trace of the men.

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TRIBUTE TO SHERMAN AT REPUBLICAN CLUB

Root and Depew Praise Dead Vice President's Character at Memorial Meeting.

WORD FROM PRESIDENT TAFT

Sherman Rendered Nation Notable Service in House and Senate, He Writes—Few Better Loved.

The Republican Club paid its tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the late Vice President James Schoolcraft Sherman yesterday afternoon, at a meeting presided over by J. Van Vechten Olcott, the President of the club, and addressed by United States Senator Elihu Root, ex-Senator Depew, ex-Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, and Reuben Leslie Maynard. President Taft also sent a letter, in which he praised the character and ability of the late Vice President.

The memorial meeting was largely attended, and of those present it was said that all had been warm personal friends of Mr. Sherman, many of them, including Senator Root and Mr. Maynard, his intimate friends from boyhood. Mr. Olcott opened the meeting with a brief tribute of his own to Mr. Sherman, after which he read the letter sent by President Taft. The letter was as follows:

Nov. 21, 1912.

My Dear Mr. President:

I greatly regret that I can not be present on Sunday, Nov. 24, to take part in the memorial service to the late the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice President of the United States.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. Sherman in such an official relation as that our personal relations became close. He had had a very extended acquaintance with the Government. His long term of service in the House of Representatives gave him an experience that made him a most useful public servant. As the head of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he knew more perhaps about Indian matters than any Legislator of his time. It was a field for legislation requiring great knowledge of detail and presenting no very satisfactory general line of policy. He was moved in it by a sincere desire to secure the welfare of the wards of the Nation, and he resisted and frequently succeeded in defeating schemes for defrauding the Indian which the low moral tone in respect to such matters which prevails in territory adjacent to Indian territory too frequently prompted.

Sherman Hated Shams.

Mr. Sherman hated shams, believed in regular party organizations, and was more anxious to hold the good things established by the past than to surrender them in a search for less certain benefits to be derived from radical changes in the future. He was a man capable of accomplishing much in legislation and in other matters by his freedom and charm of speech and manner, and his spirit of conciliation and compromise. He never sought a quarrel, but, like most men of a sunny disposition and natural good will toward all, he could and did develop a stubborn adherence to the principles he regarded as necessary to the country's safety, quite in contrast with his ordinary manner and speech. In other words, it would be unjust to Mr. Sherman to suggest that his sunny disposition and his anxiety to make everybody within the reach of his influence happy, was any indication of a lack of strength of character, of firmness of purpose, and of clearness of decision as to what he thought right in politics, or in any of the problems that he was called upon to solve.

It would be difficult to mention in public life a man more universally loved and who had closer and tenderer friends than Mr. Sherman; and, as might be expected, his association with society at large was merely a reflection of that beautiful sunlight and happy atmosphere that prevailed in the more intimate relations of his family life.

He had great power of quick decision, as shown in his rulings in the Senate as its presiding officer, and great firmness in adherence to them. He was able to make rulings against contestants in a manner best calculated to keep them in good temper, and he displayed, in giving his reasons, the thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and great ability in its application to new questions.

Everyone who knew Mr. Sherman felt that in his death he had lost a friend, and I can not close what I have to say without expressing the profound but sad pleasure I had in listening to the tribute paid to him by President Stryker, which, while it commanded admiration by the propriety, beauty, and eloquence of its diction, moved the sympathy and grief of its hearers by its simple pathos, and satisfied their estimate of Mr. Sherman by its justice.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Senator Root, who was the first to speak, began by saying that his friendship for Mr. Sherman, dating as it did from his boyhood, was so deep and sincere that it was a hard task for him to talk about it.

"I knew Mr. Sherman," said Senator Root, "practically all his life. We were born in the same county, we were of the same college and had always lived in adjoining towns. We belonged to the same political party and the same clubs. We were Trustees of our college; when I was at the head of a department in Washington he was a leader of our party in Congress, and when later I went to the Senate I was fortunate enough to sit under his presiding control when he was Vice President of the United States.

"In all the long course of years that I knew James Sherman I have never known him to utter a word or to express a thought that would not do honor to a gentleman, to a friend, to a lover of his country and of his kind. There never from him was a word of smallness, or spite, or selfishness.

"The first impression that Mr. Sherman made upon men is indicated by his sobriquet of 'Sunny Jim.' The smile was always there, and around him was the influence of his sweet and serene temperament. There was none of it put on. It came by nature. He pretended nothing. He was himself always, and underlying it all was a solid, substantial, positive and enduring character.

"As a presiding officer he possessed the two great qualities, first, a decision of character, and, secondly, an essentially kindly judgment, and these made him the almost perfect presiding officer. I have never known a man who so constantly desired to help others. In all that country in which he lived, the poor, those who needed assistance and advice, all came to him, and he never grew restive, impatient or turned a deaf ear. He was my ideal of a good man."

Mr. Root also paid a tribute to Mr. Sherman as an organization man of the highest type, and as a protectionist who sincerely believed in that doctrine.

Ex-Senator Depew followed Mr. Root.

"We all loved Jim Sherman," said he, "and those who knew him intimately and they were legion, never addressed him as Mr. Sherman, Congressman Sherman, or Vice President Sherman. They never thought of addressing him except in the chummy way of college mates and associates. Until the day of his death he was in its best and most affectionate sense their college chum."

Senator Depew said that Mr. Sherman represented the best form of a standpatter, and a good standpatter he described as one who, like a Puritan, would die for a dogma and go into obscurity for a principle. He also said that Mr. Sherman was about the only Vice President he had ever known who was really liked by the President. As a rule, he said, all Presidents prefer not to hear complimentary things about the man who may be called upon to take their place. Mr. Sherman, he said, never interfered with the administration of President Taft, and he was the one exception he had known to the general rule.

Mr. Maynard offered the resolutions of regret, which were adopted by a rising vote, and Mr. Littauer made the last speech.

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LOANS TO HYDE MADE BY CARNEGIE TRUST

Prosecution Expects to Show $13,500 Went to Chamberlain Through Private Secretary.

WITH INSTITUTION SHAKING

Attempt To-day to Prove Hyde Profited by Loans of Banks to the Cummins Enterprises.

When the trial of Charles H. Hyde, one-time law partner of Mayor Gaynor and ex-Chamberlain of the city, who is charged with bribery, is resumed this morning before Justice Goff in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court Assistant District Attorney Clark will introduce testimony concerning two loans aggregating $13,000 which he believes will prove most damaging to the ex-Chamberlain.

These loans were ostensibly made by the Carnegie Trust Company to John V. Smith, at one time private secretary to the ex-Chamberlain, but Mr. Clark, it was declared yesterday, had traced them to the private account of Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Smith will be called to the stand this morning to explain them.

The first loan, amounting to $10,000, was made in the Fall of 1910, eight weeks before the Carnegie Trust Company closed its doors, and the second loan of $4,000, which, with the exception of $500, the State contends, went to Mr. Hyde, was made four weeks before the closing of the bank. These loans were subsequently paid and canceled, but by whom could not be learned last night. At the time the loans were made the Carnegie Trust Company, it is declared, was in a critical financial condition. When Smith was before the Grand July in May, 1911, he was questioned, it is understood, about these loans.

When the Carnegie Trust Company was investigated in March, 1911, by the autnorities in regard to the manner in which deposits of city funds were obtained by the seventeen banks and trust companies which loaned large sums to the Cummins syndicate, the inside history of an alleged deal between William J. Cummins and certain officials of the Savoy Trust Company, by which the company got a $50,000 deposit of city money and immediately, it was alleged, loaned it to Cummins and his friends at 6 per cent., was told.

According to the story, Cummins asked the Savoy for the loan, but it was refused him unless he could obtain a similiar amount of city cash. The Savoy already had a city deposit of $75,000, but had in vain tried to have it increased. It was not until Cummins boasted of his power to swing city deposits and was assured that he could borrow the amount of the deposit that the Savoy was favored with the additional $50,000 of city money. On Aug. 27, 1910, a few nights before the day the Savoy got this deposit, Cummins entertained Arthur Baur at dinner in his apartments.

The State expects to close its case today. Both Mr. Whitman and his assistant, Mr. Clark, are satisfied with the case they have presented thus far. Mr. Hyde's attorneys, Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Steuer, are confident their client has nothing to fear.

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LIGHTNING AND SNOW A PRELUDE TO WINTER

New York Got Touches of Spring and Autumn Weather in Between Yesterday.

FREEZING COLD IN EVENING

Hail Fell in the Oranges, Boston Had a Gale and Rain, and Binghamton, N. Y., a Heavy Fall of Snow.

All the weather the four seasons produce came to New York yesterday. The growls and flashes of a Summer electric storm mingled with the driving rain of Spring and the benignity of Autumn, while a dash of Winter's snow came at night to complete the cycle. There is promise of more snow to-day.

The temperature fluctuated widely. It was 47 at 9 A. M., rose to 54 at 1:20 P. M., and then dropped steadily, until it reached 30 at 11 P. M. The wind blew from the northeast in the early morning, and gradually veered around to the southeast, attaining a velocity of 51 miles an hour between 12 and 1 P. M.

The sky became overcast in the morning, bringing thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning. Then it cleared over the noon hour, to be followed by a downpour, with more thunder and lightning. At 11 o'clock last night the wind had gone around to the northwest, and was blowing at about 30 miles an hour, carrying light flakes of snow with it.

Forecaster Scarr said that the snow would last well into to-day, changing to clear weather, which would continue for the next two or three days.

Numbers of weatherwise mariners along the water front for some days have been predicting an early and severe Winter because of the number of seagulls that had come in for shelter.

A flagpole on the eight-story building of the National Biscuit Company at Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue was struck by lightning in the afternoon, and the attention of Patrolman Reed of the West Seventeenth Street Station was called by one of the engineers on duty to the danger of the split pole tumbling down into the street. The Building Department was notified and kept pedestrians from that side of the street.

The electric storm was more effective in New Jersey than in this city. In Newark lightning hit the bakery of Fred Buehler, 261 Lafayette Street, setting the building on fire and causing slight damage. The storm was at its heaviest between noon and 1 o'clock, when large hailstones fell.

The Oranges also were treated to a hailstorm. The stones were reported to be the heaviest that had fallen in them for many years, some of them measuring nearly an inch across. J. Frank Stewart of East Orange, who drove through the storm in his automobile, had the glass of his windshield cracked by hailstones. In the Oranges, too, sewers were choked by the heavy rain, and the streets in all sections were flooded. The air was so full of electricity that people were afraid to use the telephones. Owing to the darkness the trains and trolley cars in that section of New Jersey had their lamps lighted most of the day.

HEAVY SNOW LAYS WIRES LOW.

Binghamton's Train and Fire Alarm Systems Prostrated.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—As the result of a heavy snowstorm this vicinity is having the worst wire trouble in twenty-five years. By the breaking of two big poles near the Lackawanna station every Lackawanna wire into and out of the city was broken. At Endicott and Great Bend, on the east and west, all the Erie wires are down.

Every circuit of the fire alarm is down and many telephone and electric light wires are broken. Linemen by the score have been ordered to this vicinity to repair the damage.

RAIN AND A GALE AT BOSTON.

Steamer Is Held in Port, While Fishing Fleets Run to Shelter.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—An easterly gale swept the New England Coast to-night, delaying and tying up shipping. At nightfall the wind was blowing 60 miles an hour, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

The Norwegian steamer Leyland, due to sail for Baltimore, did not go out, and such of the fishing fleet and lighter craft as were not in the harbor made their way to shelter during the day.

TOMKINS FOR UPTOWN PIERS.

Dock Commissioner Urges Haste In Carrying Out the Plans.

In a statement issued yesterday, Dock Commissioner Tomkins said he thought that, although the uptown location for long piers was the most expensive solution of the problem of accommodating large liners, he nevertheless believed that it would prove the ultimate remedy. Steps to carry out the plan should not be deferred, he asserted, in the hope of obtaining easier conditions than those already imposed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Tomkins said that the plans for 1,000-foot piers, as recommended by the Dock Department a year ago and subsequently indorsed by the New York State Commission and the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, were ready last Thursday, but that the desirable change to 1,200-foot piers, as recommended by the Mayor, had made it necessary to revise the plans and estimates.

The Commissioner expressed satisfaction over the promise of John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, that a settlement would be arrived at in regard to the marginal railroad situation by Jan. 1. Mr. Tomkins said that he was certain the marginal railroad would be built.

The city's policy of procrastination in regard to the pier situation had been a mistake, one of the Commissioners said. Had the city acted more promptly in adopting a comprehensive plan for the west side, he asserted, the Federal Government would not have been so arbitrary in its demands. He said that he deeply deplored the situation, as it would deplete the dock fund and so impose limitations upon harbor improvements elsewhere about the port, and possibly even militate against public, in place of private, control over the marginal railroads in Manhattan and South Brooklyn.

YOUNG ACTOR A SUICIDE.

Alfred Hudson Found Dead In Bed with Two Gas Jets Turned On.

Alfred Hudson, an actor, who lived in a furnished room at 340 West Forty-fifth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. He was found by his father, Alfred Hudson, who had an adjoining room. The father's attention was called to the room by an expressman who was delivering a trunk. The expressman, M. J. Bonny, detected the gas coming from the room. They attempted to force the door, and finally called in Patrolman Lannin of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He forced the door and the young man was found in bed with two gas jets turned on. A letter addressed to his father was found on a bureau.

Dr. Oler of the Polyclinic Hospital was called and said the young man had been dead about two hours.

Knights of Columbus Reception.

On Wednesday evening a reception will be held in honor of the national officers of the Knights of Columbus at the Murray Hill Lyceum by the members of the lodges in this city. The guests of honor will include Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty and Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley. The reception will precede the annual entertainment held on Thanksgiving Eve for the benefit of the building fund of the Twenty-third Street headquarters of the order.

One Mail Delivery on Thanksgiving.

There will be but one delivery of mail on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning, according to the instructions received in the Post Office. Mail posted after the delivery will stay in the General Post Office and the branch offices until Friday morning. Special delivery letters will be forwarded without delay.

CALLS SUBWAY STOPS RIGHT.

Passengers So Pleased That They Ride By Their Stations to Listen.

The last two cars were crowded, and every time the Subway train drew into a station a dozen or more men and women with them talked together.

"Don't let's interrupt or maybe he'll stop and do it the other way. I never heard any of them do it like that before, and, for one, I want to enjoy it."

The brown-mustached guard put his head inside the door and called out a station. This was followed by loud exclamations of approval in the cars. The men and women chuckled and little children looked pleased.

It was noticed that nobody was getting out of the cars. All stuck fast to their seats and looked at the guard as an audience might look at a famous actor. At every station other passengers entered the two cars. As soon as the next station was called these newcomers pricked up their ears and smiled. Several stout men, who had entered one of the cars in a ferocious mood with each other, grew as mild and pleasant as a Spring morning when they heard the guard call out.

One optimistic passenger predicted that this was a new style of announcement that the Interborough Company had taught its employes, but the idea was scoffed at.

A passenger determined to find out who the brakeman was, and he walked boldly up to him and looked at this number on his cap:

"01213."

What was peculiar about this guard? Oh, nothing, only he called out the stations so that all could understand him.

PART OF HIS BRAIN GONE.

Doctors Surprised Because He Got Well and Is Still Sensible.

With sixty grains less of brain matter than he had when he came to these shores, Martin Strabowski is in mid-Atlantic, a deported alien, returning to his native Russia. He lost part of his cerebral tissue in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, in the course of an operation. He had been found lying on the New York Central tracks at Glenwood, and had been carried unconscious to the hospital with a gaping wound in his skull and part of the frontal lobe of the brain protruding. Even while they operated the surgeons felt sure that he would either die or recover only to remain an incurable idiot.

Strabowski fooled the surgeons. He not only recovered his physical strength, but some ten days ago he started to talk with the greatest lucidity. Only the circumstances of his accident were clouded in his mind. He knew that he had either fallen or been pushed from some train, but he did not know which.

NECKWEAR

The beautiful materials, original and becoming designs, and skilful workmanship of our Neckwear Novelties commend them to women of the most fastidious taste.

Directoire Collars in satin and real laces, hand-made throughout.

Dutch Collars and bows to match in Point de Venise, Carrick Macross Applique, Carrick Macross Guipure, and Real Irish Crochet Laces.

Collar and Cuff Sets in real laces and beautiful French embroidery.

Quaint narrow collars in fine hand embroidery.

Our prices will bear the strictest comparison, being based upon a low percentage of profit.

Please write for illustrated list.

Walpole Bros.
PURE FLAX TRADE MARK
Irish Linen Manufacturers
Branches: London, Dublin, Belfast, Melbourne.
Factories: Belfast and Waringstown, Co. Down, Ireland.
Established 1766.
373 Fifth Avenue
Corner 35th Street

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
The Standard of RYE Whiskey
Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey under National Pure Food Law, serial Number 2163
NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

THEODORE B. STARR, INC.
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS

Pleasure in the possession of a gem depends largely upon the assurance that its quality is unquestionably fine.

For over fifty years we have confined our dealings in gems exclusively to those of unquestioned merit.

Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality.

5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET
NEW YORK
Established 1862.

The Reputation of the
Deerfoot Farm Sausage

has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest grade of all pork sausage made—they contain all the best parts of the pig and are flavored with the choicest of spices.

Deerfoot Farms Co
Southborough, Mass.
Boston Store 9 Bosworth Street
New York Store 172 Chambers Street

PEERLESS
Closed Cars

Snug comfort, tasteful fittings and distinguished appearance are in no other vehicle so much to be desired as in the closed car. This year, as for many years past, the Peerless Limousine and Landaulet are unapproached in those qualities.

Started promptly by the
Peerless Electric Starter

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

"48-Six" Seven-Passenger Landaulet, $6,100

Saturday Proved the Greatness of This Sale

The Hackett-Carhart stores were thronged with eager purchasers on Saturday.

It was the second day of PART II of the greatest suit and overcoat sale New York has ever known.

Many men who attended the sale's opening in September came again to select another suit or overcoat.

And hundreds of representative business men outfitted themselves here—with suits and overcoats, hats and gloves, neckwear, underwear and hosiery—at an average saving of one-half in all their selections.

The day was enlightening.

To many it hadn't seemed possible that the Hackett-Carhart sales stocks would afford them newer fabrics, more advanced styles and wider assortments in clothes than any other store in New York. This irrespective of prices.

And when it was considered that the Hackett-Carhart prices represented a one-half saving—well, it was something that had to be investigated before believed.

And the result of these investigations was eminently satisfactory as evidenced by sales records.

To-day sees undiminished opportunities at each one of the Hackett-Carhart stores.

There are thousands of fine overcoats in more than 800 fabric styles—over 60 designs for dress, business, street, motor, travel and storm wear.

So with suits, of which there are more than 600 styles in every fabric to be seen this season. Many that are exclusive with Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail.

In fact, half of these suits were designed to meet the early 1913 demand. Consequently they are more advanced in fabric and fashion than anything being offered in New York to-day.

Here at your command, and at an average

One-Half Saving

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.. $10
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.. $13.50
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.. $17
$28, $30, $32.50, $35, $37.50 & $40 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $21
$32.50, $35, $37.50, $40 & $42.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $24
$35, $37.50, $40, $45 & $50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS.. $27.50

Full Dress, Tuxedos, Cutaway Coats & Vests, and Fur Lined Coats at 33⅓% to 50% Reductions

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Sq.
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

Packard Motor Trucks

Are built in the Packard shops—the largest and best equipped in America

From drafting board to shipping platform, every step of manufacture is governed by Packard methods and guarded by Packard experts. The product is conceded to be

The Dominant Truck

because it has made good in every one of the 163 lines of trade in which it is used. The Packard Service organization stands back of every Packard vehicle

Packard trucks are as good as can be built

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Truck Department 1861 Broadway

FOOTBALL SEASON NEARING ITS END

Harvard's Title to the Championship Not Affected by This Week's Games.

Although three more games remain to be played by teams which have come to be regarded as among the big football elevens of the East, the football season, as far as it affects the championship, ended on Saturday last. The Pennsylvania-Cornell and the Brown-Carlisle games on Thanksgiving Day and the annual clash between the Army and Navy teams at Philadelphia next Saturday will excite the usual amount of popular interest, but they can have no bearing on the 1912 championship, which was decisively won by Harvard at Yale Field on Saturday.

There can be no belittling the title which Percy Haughton's team has gained —the second championship which he has won during his four-year reign as absolute chief of Harvard football. This year, however, his victory was more decisive than in 1908, as his team did not play Princeton that year, and the victory over Yale was due to a field goal by Vic Kennard. This year the Crimson eleven decisively outplayed and defeated both Princeton and Yale, and succeeded in crossing both teams' goal line. Without any great wealth of football stars at the opening of the season, Haughton built up one of the best balanced football elevens that ever wore the Crimson. In the earlier games its defense did not show up as strong as Yale's, since her goal line was crossed on two occasions and by teams which the Elis held off. Nor did the Harvard aggregation loom up like Princeton as a scoring machine. But in the two big tests the Crimson proved itself well balanced enough to clearly outplay these two big rivals for the championship.

Yale had one of the most disastrous seasons in her history, even more disastrous than in 1901, when Charley Gould's ill-fated eleven was buried under a 22—0 defeat by Harvard at Cambridge. That team had the satisfaction of beating Princeton and scoring a brace of touchdowns against the Tigers. This year the Elis failed to cross the goal line of either of their big rivals—something that had not happened since 1898. Yale managed to escape a defeat at Princeton's hands, but that was all. There was not the pleasure of knowing that the team had not been outplayed, for in general football the Tigers outclassed the Elis.

The 1912 team at Yale was one of the poorest scoring machines ever turned out at the New Haven university. On defense little fault could be found in its preliminary games, since the Yale goal line was not crossed until Harvard did the trick in the final game of the season. Three touchdowns was the high mark reached by Capt. Spalding's team in any of its nine games, and this mark was reached but once. Twice the Elis pushed the ball over their opponents' line for two touchdowns and these times—against Holy Cross, West Point, and Brown—Yale scored but one touchdown. Ten touchdowns and five field goals represent the total scoring done by the Yale team in nine games, despite the fact that the schedule arranged was no harder than usual.

Several reasons have been advanced for this failure at New Haven, and one thing is certain—the coaching system is in line for some radical changes. Many who appear to be satisfied with the coaching say that the breaking of training after the death of Theodore York and the calling off of the Colgate game pulled the team off its stride and had a big effect on the late games of the schedule. These unfortunate occurrences undoubtedly had their effect in weakening the team, but hardly enough to account for such a failure as the Elis made in their big games.

It has been positively stated by those close to the coaching situation that there was friction, and no small amount of friction, either, among the coaches. It is charged that Head Coach Arthur Howe, whose knowledge of football is unquestioned, did not bring out the aggressiveness that was expected in the eleven, and as a result some of the old-time players who were assisting in the development of the team took it upon themselves to employ another system. There was the natural clash between the two sides, and a feeling of dissatisfaction developed which had its deterrent effect on the proper development of the team. There is no denying that Yale opened the season with a most promising outlook, and the opportunity to round out a wonderful eleven was allowed to slip away. There has been a strong sentiment at New Haven for some time to put the coaching system on the plan that has proved a success at Harvard, where Percy Haughton is in charge year after year. This plan is favored over the Yale system of appointing one year's Captain as the head coach for the following year, and it is not unlikely that some such move will result at New Haven. The past season's failure is a strong argument in favor of the Harvard idea.

The season added several names that will live long in the annals of the game, but none stands out more prominently than that of Charley Brickley, the great drop-kicking half back of the Harvard team. Brickley was an unknown in the football world when the season began, and it was not until the Amherst game —the fourth on the Harvard schedule— that the Everett boy began to show the wonderful scoring ability that he possessed From that time until the season closed Brickley was a Harvard hero, adding goal after goal with his wonderful toe, and polishing up the season in a blaze of glory against Yale. Brickley demonstrated conclusively that he was no false alarm. He was not a drop kicker only, with decided weaknesses at other points of the game. He showed that he was a high-class football player in every respect, capable of holding a place on Harvard's great backfield, even without his drop kicking, and there is little doubt that he will be an almost unanimous selection in the numerous mythical All-American elevens that will soon break into print.

Jim Thorpe of the Carlisle Indians is another whose name will go down in history among the really great because of his achievements during the season of 1912. Thorpe's activity is not yet closed, as he will be in the Brown game at Providence next Thursday. But he has done enough to prove himself almost as great a marvel in football as in track and field sports, in which he stands alone. Thorpe's remarkable performance at Springfield on Saturday when he scored all the thirty points made by his team, is one of the greatest individual feats performed on the gridiron in many years. The past season has produced no player who ranks with the great redskin in running through a broken field, and he is also a drop kicker as good as, if not better than, Brickley, whose work on a bigger team has gained him more prominence in the important feature of the game.

Of the three big games to be played this week Pennsylvania is expected to repeat its series of triumphs at the expense of Cornell. Winning over the Ithacans has become a habit with the Quakers, who have failed but twice in the nineteen games played since 1893. In 1901 Cornell succeeded in winning its lone victory against the Quakers by the score of 24 to 6, and in 1906 there was a scoreless tie. In the other seventeen games Pennsylvania triumphed, usually by a big score, and there seems no reason why the Quakers should not repeat. Both teams had an unusually stormy session at the beginning of the season, but Pennsylvania rounded into something like old form in its last two games, with Carlisle and Michigan, while Cornell has yet to find itself.

The Indian-Brown game is regarded as a doubtful proposition, owing to the poor defense shown by Carlisle in its last few games. The attack remains wonderfully powerful, but against a team of Brown's calibre there is no telling what the Indians may do.

The Army-Navy game at Franklin Field on Saturday will be the same blue ribbon event as in previous years, although neither team has stood out quite as prominently in the season's doings as is usually the case. The cadets suffered a reverse at Carlisle's hands such as no Army team had suffered in years, but managed to win all its other games except that with Yale, which was a 6-0 victory for the Blue. The Navy suffered defeats at the hands of Lehigh, Swarthmore and Bucknell, and made no unusually strong showing in any of its victories, unless it was in the game against New York University last Saturday. West Point's team is considered a better balanced eleven than the Annapolis team, and the soldiers are the favorites for the game which annually closes the season.

Philadelphia Athletics Win Again.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The Havana baseball nine was defeated to-day by the Philadelphia American League team by a score of 8 to 3.

RESIDENT COACH AT YALE.

Proposed Change in Present System Meets with Support.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—The Yale coaches' headquarters at the Hotel Taft were formally closed to-night, and Arthur Howe, head of the staff, went to his home in New Jersey. Elmer McDevitt went to Annapolis to help Henry Wheaton, the Navy head coach, give the rush line its finishing touches. Howe will enter Y. M. C. A. work for several months. He may then study law.

Several of the Yale players to-day went to their homes to remain till after Thanksgiving, but most remained here. Every player was able to attend the breaking of training banquet last night, and cuts on the faces of Gallauer and Philbin and a slight knee wrench of Bomeisler are the only injuries sustained.

The question of a change in the coaching system that will insure a resident football coach appointed for several years was warmly commended to-day. Under the constitution adopted by Yale's new Athletic Committee, which took charge of the management of Yale sports this Fall, the power of ordering the change rests with that committee. A majority of its members are undergraduates, but the matter will be discussed and voted upon at an early date.

With Talbot, Ketcham, Pendleton, Warren, Avery, Wheeler, Flynn, Cornell, Arnold, Pumpelly, Markle, and Castles back on the team next Fall, and with several strong players from the freshman class, the outlook is by no means slim. The twenty-two players who won their insignia by playing against Harvard or Princeton will meet next week and will probably elect Henry Ketcham Captain.

Yale will realize about $80,000 from the past season—$34,000 from yesterday's game, $28,000 from the Princeton game, $10,000 from the Brown contest, and about $8,000 from the others. Next year the presence of the new stadium for the Yale-Harvard match, and the fact that the Yale-Harvard game will be played in Cambridge, will probably bring the receipts of the season up to fully $100,000.

If the present coaching system is maintained at Yale, Capt. Ketcham will probably choose Capt. Spalding as his head coach, with Philbin and Cooney as his assistants.

HARD WORK ENDS AT ITHACA.

Cornell Players Will Rest Up at Atlantic City for Penn Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—With the hard work of the practice season over the Cornell football squad rested to-day and packed up preparatory to leaving to-morrow for Atlantic City, where they will rest up and put the finishing touches on the plays which they will use against Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. The men who have not been selected to make the trip have broken training, and football work at Ithaca is over. Sharpe intends to have the usual blackboard talk to-morrow, but all of the players have so much work in classrooms that not even a signal practice will be attempted.

The twenty-seven men who will take the trip with Coaches Sharpe, Reed, and Vanorman, Jack Moakley, and the managers were officially named to-day as follows: Left ends, Eyrich and Rees; left tackles, Guyer, Williamson, and Franklin; left guards, Munns and Collyer; centres, J. S. Whyte, McCutcheon, and Williams; right guards, Champaign and Weidenthal; right tackles, Nash and Lahr; right ends, O'Hearn and Mehaffey; quarter backs, Butler, Smith, and Trainer; left half backs, O'Connor and Taber; right half backs, Bennett, Fritz, and R. B. Whyte; full backs, Hill, Miller, and Underhill.

It was announced to-day that the entire squadron was in pretty good physical condition, though a few of them have minor bruises and injuries. Champaign and O'Connor were handled gingerly in yesterday's gruelling scrimmage, but the others were given a very severe test and came through with flying colors. While the playing of the team in the last week has shown an improvement over their performance in the Michigan game, the eleven continues to baffle the coaches because of its erratic and streaky playing, and none of them can figure out a victory for the Red and White against the Red and Blue.

MORE COACHES FOR MIDDIES.

Olcutt and Cates to Help Navy Team for Army Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—Encouraged by substantial scores run up against the North Carolina Aggies and New York University, the Naval Academy football squad will start to-morrow for the last touches in preparation for the game against the Military Academy at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next Saturday. As New York University's season closed with Saturday's game, Coach Herman Olcutt, who formerly helped with the coaching at the academy, will remain with the Navy team during the coming week. Jack Cates, another Yale man, and also a former coach at Annapolis, will also be on hand. The team will leave on Thursday for Philadelphia, this being a day earlier than usual.

The Navy's wealth of backfield men will enable it to substitute frequently without materially weakening the team, and this has been one of the definite aims of the coaches during the whole season. The first arrangement of the backfield against the Army is nearly sure to be: Quarter back, Rodes; left half back, Leonard; right half back, McReavy; full back, Harrison. At the first signs of lagging, the backs will be substituted from the following list of excellent men: Nicholls, Failing, Alexander, Cook, Collins, Bates, Mitchell, and Miles.

Michigan May Return to Conference.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The return of the University of Michigan to the "big nine" conference and its participation in conference athletics no later than next Spring was predicted by men in close touch with the situation here to-day. After a secret meeting of conference representatives. A committee was named to take up the matter with the University of Michigan Senate. If that body approves, a meeting will be arranged with the other faculty representatives. The only feature of Michigan athletics not in accord with conference customs is the training table and Michigan is said to be willing to forego this.

Hungarians Defeat St. George.

The Hungarian football team yesterday defeated the team of the St. George A. C., at Macomb's Dam Park, by the score of 3 goals to 1. The victorious team always had the upper hand in the contest and were content with winning by the small, but easy margin. Ecker of the Hungarian eleven played the star game for his team, scoring two of the three goals, while Hager accounted for the third one. The only tally made by the defeated team was that of Berlow.

The Greenpoint Football Club defeated the Columbia Oval eleven at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 6 goals to 2. The game was a one-sided contest with the winning team running up their tally with little opposition.

With victory almost in their grasp, the New York Celtics went down to defeat in the last ten minutes of play at the hands of the St. George F. C., by 3 goals to 2, at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday. The contest was in the second round of the American Amateur Cup-tie competition for the Dewar Challenge Trophy, and the St. Georges by the victory are one of the eight teams eligible to enter into the third round.

In a second division game of the New York State League played at Taft Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Spanish A. C. had no difficulty in subduing the Longfellow eleven in a fast played game by 3 goals to 0. The match was contested in a high wind that hampered play considerably, as the ball was continually blown out of bounds.

A tie game resulted in the second round of the American Amateur Cup-tie contest between the Fulton F. C. and the Clan McDuffs at Jasper Oval. Each team secured one goal. The Fultons were slightly handicapped by the absence of one of their players, and for the first fifteen minutes were obliged to play with ten men.

By 4 goals to 2 the German F. C. eliminated the Sheffield United F. C. yesterday at Columbia Oval in the Amateur Cup-tie series. Reichwager scored two goals for the winners, while A. Van der Weghe and Lemborg added one apiece. Parker and Field scored for the Sheffields.

The Brooklyn Celtics were dropped from the Amateur Cup-tie series by the Hollywood Inn F. C. yesterday, by 1 goal to 0. It was a fast game from start to finish. It was played at Edison Field, Brooklyn.

At Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, the Clan McDonalds gained a place in the third round of the Amateur Cup-tie competition yesterday by winning their game with the Washington F. C., by the score of 4 to 0. The game was played in a high wind.

Early Bout at New Polo A. A.

The New Polo A. A. will begin the Thanksgiving Day boxing entertainment at 2 P. M., in order to permit the patrons to leave in time to see the Cross-Nelson bout at the Forty-fourth Street Club. Matchmaker Jimmy Yule has arranged a ten-round bout between Eddie Kelly, a Harlem lightweight, who kept the fans full of excitement at the Garden A. C. when he fought De Pontbieu and "Fighting Dick" McGee, a rugged lightweight of Brooklyn.

DRAW HORSES FOR $50,000 'SWEEP'

Many Amateur Horsemen Take Part in Interesting Event at Belmont Park.

Belmont Park was the scene yesterday of the drawing for the fifty thoroughbred yearlings which were purchased by the Piping Rock Club Committee as the result of a $50,000 subscription, about half of which was spent for the horses, with the remainder to form the nucleus of a sweepstake for two-year-old races to be held next Spring and Fall on the new track of the Piping Rock Association.

Yesterday's drawing marked the second of such functions held by this organization, with the most recent sweepstake being ten times as valuable and more costly than that which is conceded to have been the medium of uplift to the racing game hereabout, which has been on the wane for several years because of adverse legislation.

Fifty members of the Piping Rock Association and their friends combined to make the sweepstake, each subscribing $1,000 upon the condition that he would participate in a drawing for the horses purchased by the committee consisting of Thomas Hitchcock, Payne Whitney, Joseph E. Davis, and Paul D. Cravath, with the money left over after the horses were obtained to be devoted to a fund for races next year.

The sweepstake served to interest many men whose colors were factors in the events of the big days of the turf, as well as to many others whom it proved to introduce to the sport.

In this regard the vicinity of the Turf and Field Club, where the drawing was held, had all the appearance of one of the banner days of any racing season of times gone by, with the attendance of such well-known horse lovers as Thomas Hitchcock, Frank R. Hitchcock, F. Ambrose Clark, United States Senator Elect William Hughes of New Jersey, Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Robert Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bull, Harvey S. Ladew, C. F. Lynch, Surrogate John Graham, A. C. Blum, Edward Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Harry Buck, Mrs. A. E. Dieterich, W. Burling Cocks, Jay F. Carlisle, E. C. Blum, J. E. Aldred, W. Russell Grace, R. F. Howe, Tyler Morse, Herbert L. Pratt, J. F. Pratt, L. F. Rothschild, Henry W. Sage, Mortimer L. Schiff, Edward F. Whitney, C. W. Wetmore, W. D. Thornton, and Kenneth B. Schley.

It developed that Thomas Hitchcock and William Midgley had devoted a great deal of their time for several months past toward the accumulation of the best yearlings obtainable, and it was said that their selections were not made without much attendant difficulty. Kentucky, Virginia, New Jersey, and New York were the territories from which the animals were obtained from the following representative breeders: Major T. J. Carson, Edward Frazer, Charles Moore, T. S. Dulin, G. W. McClintock, and O. H. Chanault, all of Lexington, Ky.; Robert W. Walden, Middleburgh, Ky.; Harry Payne Whitney, William L. Powers, and William Lakeland of New York, Thomas Fortune Ryan of Oak Ridge, Va., and Dr. R. W. Carter of Jobstown, N. J.

One-half of those drawn for yesterday will remain at Belmont Park and will be trained for the various subscribers by Mr. Midgley. The contract has been let for the construction of a six-furlong training track on the farm of Herbert L. Pratt, adjoining the Piping Rock Association grounds, which by Spring will become the training headquarters for members of the Piping Rock Club and their friends. The horses arrived last Friday, and on the whole were a likely looking lot. Considerable interest developed over the half hundred drawings, and particularly in the cases of a bay filly by Knight of the Thistle-Diablere, a chestnut colt by Lochaitchee-Miss Rose, and a chestnut filly by Rock Sand-Octoroon.

Fortune favored their being drawn by Surrogate John J. Graham, Simon F. Rothschild, and Gifford A. Cochran, respectively, and many sporting wagers were made after the animals had been disposed of on the prospective capabilities of each, taking a line through the racing abilities displayed by the sires of the horses, among which were such former well-known champions as Russell, one of the best of the sprinters of the "nineties"; Boanerges, which after his flat racing days were over was sent through the field; Knight of the Thistle, Ormicant, Scintillant II., Griffon, Contestor, Marta Santa, Electioneer, Stalwart, McGee, Goldfinch, Chilton, Hamburg, Burgomaster, Broomstick, Bowling Brook, Armath II., Locohatchee, St. Leonard II., Aeronaut, Rock Sand, Ellisdale, and M. de l'Orme.

Two members of the fair sex took their chances with the masculine lovers of the sport, these being Mrs. Payne Whitney, who drew a filly by M. de l'Orme-Mum, and Mrs. A. E. Dieterich, who was allotted a filly by Russell out of Blitzens Sister. The following were those who participated in the drawing, each announcing satisfaction with the manner in which the allotments were made:

E. C. Blum, Paul D. Cravath, Jay F. Carlisle, Richard F. Howe, Winwill Stable, Harry K. Knapp, W. Burling Cocks, W. R. Grace, Allan Pinkerton, F. Ambrose Clark, Charles Kohler, Harry Payne Whitney, John J. Graham, John T. Pratt, Harvey S. Ladew, Charles L. Appleton, Herbert L. Pratt, Joseph E. Davis, August Belmont, Clarence H. Mackay, Kenneth B. Schley, John B. Dennis, Thomas Fortune Ryan, William D. Thornton, C. W. Wetmore, C. K. G. Billings, Mortimer L. Schiff, P. S. P. Randolph, William P. Thompson, Edward F. Whitney, Tyler Morse, Walter T. Rosan, Henry W. Sage, Ormond G. Smith, Thomas Hitchcock, W. R. Coe, Westbury Farms, Simon F. Rothschild, J. E. Aldred, Gifford A. Cochran, Frederick Johnson, William A. Jamison, and Howard F. Whitney.

SIX-DAY CYCLISTS SAIL.

Foreign Contingent of Riders Will Arrive Here Saturday.

The European cyclists who will compete in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden, beginning Dec. 9, sailed from France on Saturday. In the party were Oscar Egg, the long-distance champion of Europe; Walter Rutt of Germany, winner of the big race here in 1907 and 1909; the Suter brothers of Switzerland, Maurice Brocco, the little Italian who was the hit of the race last year, and Marcel Berthet of France. They will reach New York Saturday and will go to the Newark Velodrome to finish training.

Rutt is the best known of the foreign contingent and is considered by many to be without a peer as a six-day rider. The big German is one of the few riders who ever gained a lap after being penalized that distance for forming a new team. In 1909 Rutt and Jackie Clarke, the Australian, won the race after being two laps behind the leaders forty-eight hours before the finish. They repeated this performance the following year. Rutt will ride with Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, who, with Clarke, won the race last year.

Oscar Egg, although he has never competed in a six-day race, has a great record, and as a stayer he is considered unbeatable in Europe. In the latest official bulletin of the Union Cycliste Internationale, Egg is credited with a record of 42 kilometers, 722 meters (26.31 miles) in one hour, unpaced. The former mark was 25.95 miles, and was made by Berthet. Egg's record ride beats the best performance of any American rider by more than a mile. Andre Pertchicot, the champion sprint rider of France, who has been in this country since August, will be Egg's teammate. Berthet will ride with Brocco, and the Suter brothers will form a team. The later pair are famous road riders. Paul, the elder, has won the Paris-Bordeaux and the Paris-Brussels road races, two of the European cycling classics.

Members to Buy Golf Course.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 24.—Acting under a call issued by the Board of Governors, members of the Hackensack Golf Club will hold a meeting on Thursday, Dec. 5, to ratify the proposed purchase of land now being used and to be acquired for a golf course. It is understood the members are practically unanimous in their support of the proposition, which will be financed by issuing bonds. According to the information sent to members, it is shown that the property which it is proposed to purchase consists of 86.112 acres at a total cost of $69 324. To finance the plan each individual owner will receive one-half the selling price in cash and receive a purchase money mortgage for the balance. The lease of the golf course is about expiring and cannot be renewed, making it compulsory for the club either to buy the land or seek new fields.

TO PLAY FOR DAVIS CUP.

Australia and England Only Contenders for Famous Tennis Prize.

The best of England's lawn tennis players will compete against the Australasians this week in the challenge matches for the Dwight F. Davis international cup. Since 1907, when Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes captured the trophy for the Australasians from the British in London, it has been an American team that has challenged for this prize.

The matches will be played on the turf courts at Melbourne Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 28, 29, and 30.

Throughout the rank and file of Americans failure to place a team in the field this year has been regarded as a great mistake. "Let us keep going after the cup until we return it to this country," was the slogan advanced by Holcombe Ward, the national champion of 1904, and a member of the first American team that so overwhelmingly routed the Britons in 1900. But the journey to Australia and the return means three months, and no Americans worthy of making the test against the mighty Brookes and his countrymen, A. W. Dunlop, S. N. Doust, and R. W. Heath, could be found, and so Bob Wrenn, the President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was obliged last August to cable a default.

To the Davis International Challenge Cup lawn tennis owes its rapid advancement during the last decade until it has earned for itself the title of "the universal sport of the world." Only a couple of years ago at Newport while the All-Comers championship was in full swing upon the Casino courts, Davis remarked in a discussion as to the international matches that had he foreseen the interest that the offering of the cup—really a large and massive bowl of silver—would arouse it should have been of gold.

It is estimated that since the offering of the Davis Cup the contesting nations have spent more than $1,000,000 on the matches waged for its holding. As the America's Cup is to yachting and the Westchester Cup to polo it is emblematic of the highest honors in the world.

HONAHAN LEADS HARRIERS.

Poor Roads for Contestants in the Pennant A. C. Run.

Hugh Honahan, an unattached athlete, romped home the winner yesterday in the weekly cross country run of the Pennant A. C., covering the course in 20:50. The roads over which the run was contested were not in the best of condition and the time made by Honahan was good under the conditions.

Two members of the Bronx Church House, H. Frick and H. Cannarsa, put up a dual fight for the second position, which resulted in a tie. The pair entered into the struggle in the last half mile, and with neither being able to show to advantage finished the distance abreast. H. Skellet of the home club finished third. The order of finish follows:

H. Honahan, unattached; H. Cannarsa, Bronx Church House; H. Frick, Bronx Church House; H. Skellet, Pennant A. C.; W. Gross, unattached; E. Reilly, Ozanam Association; G. Kingston, Pennant A. C.; C. Griswold; Pennant A. C.; H. Nagle, Essex A. C.; A. Albrecht, Pennant A. C.; F. Kupferer, unattached; S. Wiand, unattached; D. Dunn, St. Ann's A. C.; J. Kahn, Pennant A. C.; A. Pransy, Melrose A. C.

HARRY SMITH IN FRONT.

Professionals Compete with Amateurs in St. Anselm Road Race.

Harry Smith, who on Saturday night lowered the colors of Louis Scott in a special three-mile race at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, showed his heels to a pack of fifteen harriers yesterday in the nine-mile run of the St. Anselm's A. C. Two professional runners, Billy Queal and Hans Holmer, ran against the amateurs.

The winner's time for the course, approximated at nine miles, was 51:16. Billy Galvin, unattached, finished second, and John Stack of the Bronx Church House was third. The weather was not suited for hill and dale work, and only fifteen harriers faced the starter, but all finished the course. The order of finish follows:

Harry Smith, unattached; W. Galvin, unattached; J. Stack, Bronx Church House; R. Brogan, St. Anselm's A. C.; A. Gehrig, St. Anselm's A. C.; R. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. McKiever, St Anselm's A. C.; F. Thorp, Tufton A. C.; W. Monahan, unattached; H. Ames, West Harlem A. C.; C. Duff, unattached; H. Yockel, St. Anselm's A. C.

McCann Leads Morningside Pack.

The rainy weather and wet roads failed to keep the Morningside runners indoors yesterday. Charlie McCann, a member of the Morningside National junior team, led the pack home for the seventh time this season in the fast time of 19:57. Oscar Nelson, the track captain, was second, ten yards behind the winner, a field of fourteen started, and all finished. McCann and Nelson trailed for the first mile, while Lucas, Soons and Maier set the pace. Near the second mile Nelson sprinted past the leaders, with McCann close behind him. It was a nip and tuck struggle for the lead during the last three-quarters of a mile. Three blocks from home McCann started a sprint that Nelson was unable to hold. Lucas finished third and Scons fourth. The summary:

Charles McCann, Morningside A. C.; Oscar Nelson, Morningside A. C.; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; G. Soons, Morningside A. C.; J. Maier, Morningside A. C.; T. Maroney, H. E. H. S.; E. Brennerson, Morningside A. C.; O. Rasander, Morningside A. C.; P. Brennan, Millrose A. A.; T. Stremle, Morningside A. C.; C. Stein, Morningside A. C.; W. Gover, Morningside A. C.; S. Thorner, H. E. H. S.; T. Harris, unattached

Pores Wins at College Point.

C. Pores of the Sheridan A. C. won the three-and-a-half-mile run of the College Point Y. M. C. L. yesterday over the club course at College Point. Finn of the home club held the lead for the first two miles, when Pores took up the running, followed by Soukup. The pair now kept the lead to the end, Pores winning by a good margin. J. Skelly was third. The winner and Capt. Wonfor of the College Point Y. M. C. L. are entered in the Yonkers Marathon on Thanksgiving Day. The order of finish of the first ten men follows: C. Pores, Sheridan A. C.; J. Soukup, College Point Y. M. C. L.; Jim Skelly, College Point Y. M. C. L.; P. Finn, College Point Y. M. C. L.; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. Wonfor, College Point Y. M. C. L.; G. Kram, Kleinert A. C.; J. Solzbach, College Point Y. M. C. L.; F. Solzbach, College Point Y. M. C. L., and J. McGivney, College Point Y. M. C. L.

Browser First in Sheridan Run.

Herman Browser, running unattached, captured the weekly road race of the Sheridan A. C. yesterday after a hard contest with Sol. Silberstein and Abe Knoll of the home club. The contest was held over poor roads owing to the storm. The order of finish: Herman Browser, unattached; Sol Silberstein, Sheridan A. C.; I. A. Moskowitz, Sheridan A. C.; Israel Helfgott, unattached; Otto Grossman, Sheridan A. C.; I. Glass, Sheridan A. C., and M. Wertheimer, Sheridan A. C.

Hulsebach Makes Fast Time.

Pete Hulsebach of the Paulist Athletic Club for the second consecutive time yesterday won the second invitation road run of the Paulist A. C., covering the three and three-quarter miles in the fast time of 22 minutes. The first ten who finished were: P. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C.; L. Heydet, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. Logue, Paulist A. C.; J. Reardon, Paulist A. C.; W. Cullen, Morningside A. C.; G. Mitchell, Paulist A. C.; T. Hughes, Paulist A. C.; W. Ahrend, Pastime A. C.; Nich. Jasper, Paulist A. C.; T. Pikalena, Paulist A. C.

Long Island A. C. Annual Dinner.

Charles Jerome Edwards, a former President of the club, will preside at the annual dinner of the Long Island Automobile Club at the clubhouse, Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. Several city officials and motorists will be present, and a carabet show will follow the dinner. The election and installation of officers will take place on the same night.

Auto Polo at the Garden.

Auto polo, the new game that made such a hit in a private exhibition at American League Park last week, will be introduced at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of Dec. 2. The originators of this new sport declare that the Madison Square arena is ideal in size for the game. While the drivers are extremely dexterous in twisting, turning, and guiding their machines in a manner calculated to elicit constant exclamation of approval, there always exists that constant element of danger, for no matter how skillful the handling, collisions and upsets are well nigh inevitable. The object of auto polo as a game consists in driving a large leather ball between goal posts situated on either end. With the added advantage of being able to play "billiards" off the side walls, this already speedy game will become fully 30 per cent. faster than when played outdoors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

RACING UNDER THE UNIVERSAL RULE

Eastern Yachtsmen Show Comparatively Little Interest in Lipton's Challenge.

Comparatively little interest has been manifested in yachting circles around New York in Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to the amateur sailors of the Pacific Coast to sail a race in 1915 with yachts of the 23-meter class, built under the so-called universal rule. The real interest is shown in the offices of naval architects, several of whom have received telegrams from San Francisco yachtsmen, asking for information concerning the universal rule, estimate of cost, and other particulars. Doubtless some one of the Eastern naval architects will get the order to design the yacht which Thomas E. Miller of San Francisco and his associates propose to build for the purpose of racing against Sir Thomas's boat, inasmuch as those of the Pacific Coast have not the standing in the profession, nor the experience in designing large yachts to warrant the prospective owner in giving any one of them an order for a 23-meter boat.

There is considerable curiosity in the East, however, as to a twenty-three-meter boat, as defined by the universal, or, properly speaking, European, rule. This rule in its original form was adopted at a conference held in London, in the early part of 1906, that was attended by delegates representing all European countries in which there is any considerable interest in yachting. It was framed with the object of accomplishing just what has been achieved in America under the Atlantic Coast Conference rule, originally adopted in 1905 and modified in some degree on several occasions since then: that is, the penalizing of extraordinarily long overhanging ends and abnormally thin bodies, or, in other words, placing a premium on boats of fairly large displacement, and therefore of good accommodations, suitable in a degree for cruising as well as for racing.

The European rule does not attain exactly the same result as does the Atlantic Coast companies' rule, but it does in a large degree; nor does it attain its result by the same method. The European rule is much the more complicated problem, involving length, "chain girth" beam, sail area and various plans and minor factors, but it does encourage the building of full-bodied boats. Yachtsmen who are familiar with Irondequoit, a boat built originally to sail for the Canada cup in Western waters, and owned of late by H. G. S. Noble of the New York Yacht Club, may get a fairly good idea of what a boat built under the European rule would be, if her garboards were filled in and her draft slightly decreased.

A boat of the 23-meter class, if built to the maximum limit, would be of approximately 69 or 70 feet water line, about 20 feet beam, and of rather less draft than an American boat of similar size would have, and she would have considerably more sail, or would be a boat of about the water-line length of Neola or Weetamoe, the "bronze twins" famous in racing eight or ten years ago, but a more bulky boat; one considerably larger than those of the Aurora-Istalena class. It would have full ends, with a spoon bow and a stern post of about 45 degrees rake. It would be a powerful boat, undoubtedly very fast, but a liking for it among yachtsmen of the Atlantic Coast would be similar to a liking for olives—an acquired taste.

SPOTTS CAPTURES CUP.

Larchmont Y. C. Gunner Carries Off Honors at Weekly Shoot.

Despite a strong westerly wind that interfered materially with the true flight of the clay pigeons, the trap shooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club made some excellent scores yesterday in the nine contests decided. There was a good attendance of spectators, who thoroughly enjoyed watching the afternoon's sport.

Ralph L. Spotts carried off the honors of the day. He won outright the 15-"bird" scratch contest, lacking only one of a full score, and the 150-"bird" scratch match, with a total of 139. D. McMahon being the runner up, with 132 to his credit. Spotts broke 25 straight in winning the leg for the Accumulation Cup. Aided by a handicap of 8, W. Whiting returned a card of 99 out of the possible 100 in that handicap match, and he won the leg for the monthly cup, with a full score of 25.

D. McMahon proved the winner of the special trophy for visitors, with a full score of 25, and he also captured the "Take Home" Trophy with the top score. W. B. Short was the winner of the ten-target scratch contest, and T. Lenane won a special trophy match, with a full score of 25.

NELSON TO BOX CROSS.

Lightweight Pugilists Will Clash on Thanksgiving Day.

The bout between Leach Cross and "Battling" Nelson scheduled for Thanksgiving Day at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club is the only one of any importance arranged for this week. This contest is scheduled for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will mark the reappearance in New York of the former lightweight champion, after an absence of many months. Nelson has been working in various parts of the country, and the bout with the east side dentist-pugilist will serve as a fitting trial to show whether he is still the fighting machine that won the lightweight title.

In selecting Cross as the opponent for Nelson, the management probably thought it was offering a high-class attraction, but there are many who question the wisdom of the match. This, however, will likely have no deterring effect on the attendance. Both are veterans at the game, and just what the outcome of the contest will be is problematical. Nelson, if he can show any traces of his old-time form, should give the local lightweight a hard battle.

Both men are training for the contest. Nelson has been in New York several days. He put in two hard training sessions on Friday and Saturday. In the mornings he did some hard road work, covering distances of about eight miles on the roads about Central Park, and during the afternoons worked at Cooper's gymnasium. He is almost down to the lightweight limit, and will enter the ring only a few pounds over the prescribed limit.

The second midweek show at the Fairmont A. C. since Manager Billy Gibson temporarily abandoned the Garden A. C. will be held on Wednesday night. Gibson has arranged an attractive card, consisting of three ten-rounders and the regular preliminaries. The main event will bring together Frankie Madden in a ten-round exhibition against Young Brown. In the semi-final, also over the ten-round route, Young O'Leary will clash with Frankie Burns of Jersey City. In the opening ten-round session Jack Dorman, the Bronx lightweight, and Young Frank will appear.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem has its regular twice-weekly entertainments scheduled for to-night and Thursday, with well-balanced cards. A number of Brooklyn clubs have also scheduled matinée programmes for Thanksgiving Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING.

Zimmerman Heads List with .372—Giants Best Club.

The official batting records of the National League were announced yesterday, and differ only slightly from the unofficial records published in THE TIMES at the close of the season. Zimmerman of Chicago stands at the head of the list with an average of .372 for 145 games. He made a total of 207 hits for a total of 318 bases. Meyers of New York played in 126 games and is credited with an average of .358. These two players have a big lead over Sweeney of Boston, who batted .344 in 153 games. The latter played in more games than any other player in the National League. Evers of Chicago comes fourth with .341, and Bresnahan fifth with .333.

The Giants furnished four of the ten leading batters. In addition to Meyers, the first ten included McCormick, .333; Doyle, .330, and Wiltse, .326. Capt. Doyle was the only player of the three last named to play in practically every game during the season. New York failed to get a batter in the second ten on the list, but Crandall and Merkle managed to get their names on the .300 honor roll.

Bescher of Cincinnati scored more runs than any other player, having covered the circuit 120 times. Zimmerman not only made the best hitting record, but led, with 318, in the total number of bases, and placed 14 home runs to his credit. J. Wilson of Pittsburgh was second in total bases with 299, and Schulte was runner-up in the home run column with 11 four-base hits.

The champion base stealer was Bescher, who is credited with 67, while Carey of Pittsburgh stole 45 bases and is placed second. The last named made 37 sacrifice hits, which is 4 more than Sweeney, the second man on the list.

Thirty-two players batted .300 or more. Pittsburgh leads with 8, or two more than New York. Boston had 4 in the list and Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, and Chicago follow with 3 each, while Cincinnati brings up the rear with two players in the list.

In club batting New York leads, with an average of .286, for a total of 1,451 hits and 48 home runs. Pittsburgh made 42 hits more than the Giants, but lacked .002 of the leader's grand average.

Two hundred and eighty-three players participated in the pennant race. Eleven played on two clubs, four of this number being pitchers, four outfielders, two infielders, and one a catcher. New York had but twenty-eight players during the season, being the smallest number on any of the club rosters. The players who batted .300 or more and the club batting follow:

Individual Batting.

	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Zimmerman,

The New York Times

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THE ENGINEERS' WAGE AWARD.

The controversy regarding the wages of engineers on the Eastern railways, transporting about half of the freight and passengers of the United States, began last January. The award now rendered dates back to May, and forward to next May only. Mr. MORRISSEY, the representative of the engineers, alone dissents from the findings of the representatives of the railways and the public on grounds more interesting and important than the precise increase of wages allowed to some of the engineers. For the details of the award reference is made to the news columns of THE TIMES. No high wages are reduced, but low wages are raised upon principles new in American wage disputes, which are accepted by wage payers and condemned by spokesmen for wage earners, with notice of fresh contention only a few short weeks ahead.

In this specific dispute the payroll of the railways concerned approaches a half billion dollars, and 40 per cent. of the population of the United States is served by these fifty-two railways. These figures reveal a dispute transcending the historic anthracite dispute of 1902. That was settled in a manner more satisfactory to miners of coal than to users of coal, by an allowance of an increased wage which the operators and carriers transmitted to the ultimate consumer, whose plaint is now loud in the land. In this case also there is an allowance of larger wages with a recommendation that the railways make themselves whole by an application for an increase in their rate schedule. This may be thought cold comfort for the railways, having in mind the unsympathetic attitude of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the guardian of the interests of the payers of the railways' charges, the source of the wage fund which is tapped without regard to the action of the Commission. But it is not the railways which are protesting. It is the receivers of the enlarged wages, through their spokesman, who protests, not against the increase of wages, but against the principle upon which the increase is allowed. It is the principle which is important, not the figures, huge though they are. The principle is important because for the first time it brings American labor face to face with the doctrines to which resort has been had to control capitalist greed. Hereafter, unless there is to be one law for capital and another for labor, either capital is to be unshackled or else labor must submit to the doctrine of the minimum wage and the relation of wages.

In practice the minimum wage is the maximum wage, and the rate of pay is frozen to a standard, and not increasible either by individual or by collective effort. In other words, this award is either nothing or epochal. It is comparatively nothing if it merely composes a controversy until May next. It is nothing less than epochal if it sets the date of the birth of an American wage-earning class whose status is as fixed as that of the railways under public regulation. This is not intended as praise or dispraise of the report at this time. It is merely intended as a statement of the rationale of the report, whose significance is sensed by the representative of labor and expressed by its protest.

Mr. MORRISSEY dissents because of the familiar labor doctrine that compulsory arbitration is slavery for labor, in that no man can be compelled to work for wages unacceptable to himself. But the recommendation that the railways shall pay wages unsatisfactory to them is the same sort of slavery for capital. Labor and capital, if the report establishes the principle it asserts, are now to be shackled by the wrists. It is not compulsory arbitration which faces railway employés, but regulation by wage commissions corresponding to public utility commissions. No man is to be compelled to work at any specific wage, since this is a free country. Neither is the willing workman to be condemned to underpayment. No man's labor is to be confiscated any more than any man's dollar. The Constitution and the courts will protect the wage earner as they have protected invested capital, and the appreciation of the fact may arouse a new love for the Constitution and the courts among those who have led the attack upon them. What the labor agitators will lose is only what they ought not to have, that is, the right to appeal to false sympathies and to terrorize and annoy by conspiracies which they are seeking to exempt from the operation of the beneficent law.

In other words, just as the cunning of capital has been shackled, so will the selfish activities of trades unions be shackled. Both will be regulated in the common interest, and on like principles. The workman will look to the law for his wage rather than to his trades union. The law, like the union, will give only a minimum wage, but in the working out of the plan the law, unlike the union, may unloose the powers of the individual and enforce those rights of inequality, of superior reward for superior merit, which are lost under the reign of unionism. The award establishes the principle of the relation of wages, akin to the relation of rates, and the relation of prices, as well as the regulation of wages by public authority.

THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

The new north wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art can be used to shelter and display the wonderful collection given to the people of New York by Mr. J. P. MORGAN without seriously deranging the plans of the Directors of the Museum. It is not conceivable that the carrying out of any other plans cannot be deferred for this purpose. Therefore there is no reasonable excuse for allowing the collection to go to some other city. The miniatures, tapestries, bronzes, and paintings should be unpacked as soon as possible and properly placed where they can be cared for and where they can serve the purpose of their donor. A large part of the north wing, which is nearly finished, was to have been used for the additions to the already rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, which include priceless gifts from Mr. MORGAN and the Rogers estate, and for some other treasures not yet on view. But the Egyptian antiquities will not suffer, as the more fragile objects of art are likely to, by being packed away a while longer, and the other gifts can surely wait. When the south wing is finished, and the architect's designs for it are all prepared, the needful shifting of the collections can be made.

Of this south wing, which is practically a part of the original design of the Museum, it should be said that misleading statements have been made. There is no intention to encroach upon the driveway at the East Seventy-ninth Street entrance, or to interfere in any way with the design of the Park. The impression that this was the purpose of the Museum's Directors was created by persons who contemplated Central Park invasions of their own and were looking for precedents. The south wing will be an essential part of the Museum, and no change will be made to make room for it except a slight alteration in the curve of the interior driveway leading to the side door of the Museum.

The position of THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to buildings in our public parks needs no present iteration. That the Art Museum ought not to have been built in Central Park we have always contended. But it is there, it is an institution of great benefit to the city and the Nation, and its growth in the last thirty years has been without precedent in the history of museums. The building must remain where it is, and its normal growth cannot be hampered. Its displayed collections are already of enormous value, and with the addition of the gifts of Mr. MORGAN, the estimated money value of which exceeds $50,000,000, they will be unequaled by any art museum in the world. The Directors of the Museum will soon have room at their command to house these treasures, and will surely strain every possible point to keep them for this city, and doubtless the Board of Estimate will, in the circumstances, take steps to expedite the building of the south wing. When that is accomplished the collections can be suitably rearranged and the Egyptian rooms finished according to the original design.

POSTAL SERVICE PREPARATIONS.

In anticipation of the operation of the postal parcels service the Post Office Department has ordered that Post Offices must be situated within a quarter of a mile of railway stations. Since some cities have more than one railway station it would seem that there must be more than one Post Office. Apparently no provision is made for the convenience of users of the mail who prefer to have their Post Office situated elsewhere.

The point is to have the cost of the transportation of the postal parcels between the station and the Post Office shifted from the Post Office to the railway. The Post Office had previously refused to make a reweighing of the mails to allow for increased payments according to the increased weights, and now it adds to a burden for which there is little justification except custom. When the mails were carried by stage coaches it was easy to make a diversion in the route for the purpose of terminal deliveries. The custom persists although railway trains cannot run to Post Offices, and the transfer between station and Post Office requires service not included strictly within "railway mail pay."

This gratuitous service is about to be enlarged to an uncertain extent, and the Post Office expects to have it done cheaply by the simple expedient of having it done by somebody else without payment. The order affects a majority of Post Offices, and there are cases in which the transfer cost exceeds the total railway mail pay on short routes. It may be that some persons so hate the railways that they are glad of whatever anybody does to them. It is also possible that there are enough Americans who prefer to pay for what they get to make the order in question seem like sharp practice unworthy of the Government, and not to be condoned by pleas of efficiency and economy attained in that manner.

"RUMORS OF WAR."

Here are some facts of capital importance which it is well to keep in mind in considering the rumors of impending war that fill the air:

Austria-Hungary will not fight Russia unless backed by both her associates in the Triple Alliance, Germany and Italy.

Russia will not fight Austria-Hungary unless backed by her ally, France, and her friend, Great Britain.

It lies, therefore, within the power of any one of four Governments to veto action that would lead to a general conflict. It will not do to say that this makes war impossible. It is plain that it makes it highly improbable. As war, whatever its outcome, would be an incalculable calamity for all Europe, the responsibility for causing or permitting it is an appalling one from which the statesmen of the four Powers we have named must shrink.

PROTECTING THE WATERSHED.

Dr. PORTER, the State Commissioner of Health, has taken the commonsense view that the establishment of a hospital on the drainage area of the Croton water supply is not desirable. The argument that such an institution might be managed with perfect sanitation, and that the gathering of some hundreds of unfortunates under such conditions is preferable to their wandering about under worse conditions, is not to the point. Admitting that argument at its full worth, there is greater strength in the argument that it would be better yet to care for them elsewhere than on our watershed. All humane persons would treat their pitiable necessities with every consideration consistent with the interests of the millions whose welfare as a whole after all is entitled to first consideration.

The argument from property interest is of least consideration, from whichever point of view it may be presented. The point gained is that it is not necessary to prove a certainty of danger to prevent insanitary actions. The "possibility" of contamination of the water supply is the ground of Dr. PORTER'S decision, and it is enough. It is applicable also to innumerable proposals of cheap and nasty methods with sewage, and of toleration of dirt which spreads disease by breeding flies. The Merchants' Association has fought a hard fight along these lines, and the fruits of its victories are now being gathered.

SCHIKANEDER.

With the recurrence of "Die Zauberflöte," in a superb setting, we had hoped that long-deferred justice would be done to the memory of SCHIKANEDER, MOZART'S mystifying librettist. Symbolism is the very keynote of the most highly prized literature of this age, the very breath of its life. HAUPTMANN has received the Nobel Prize for Literature, so the Swedish Academy must have got at the heart of some of his mysteries, which is more than the reviewers have managed to do. There are operagoers who cannot understand "Pelléas and Mélisande," but they do not count. The libretto of MASCAGNI'S "Iras" is a trifle cryptic, and the interpretations of "Ariane et Barbe Bleu" outnumber Bluebeard's wives.

Therefore let us shame our forefathers and be just to SCHIKANEDER. His libretto is exactly in harmony with the spirit of this age. In the dreary old practical era, when Charlotte went on cutting bread and butter, and people fancied that two and two always make four, they could make nothing out of SCHIKANEDER. There was a vague idea that the libretto had something to do with Masonry, and they let it go at that. The Masons, we believe, could not find the solution. Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA has omitted the triangles and pyramids. But he has left all the mystery, and we ought to treasure it, extol its modernity, and exalt its symbolism, while declining, of course, to set it down in black and white to satisfy the ignorant scoffers.

DANCING AND THE DANCERS.

The authority on the art of dancing who declares that not two persons in 100 know how to dance reminds us of the authority on golfing who declares that not more than 1 per cent. of the strokes made on our golf fields are correct. There are many golfers, but there are many more dancers. If only 2 per cent. of the whole number know how to dance the saltatorial condition of this country must be deplorable. Dancing, generally speaking, requires a certain amount of nimbleness, and a sense of rhythm if not an ear for music. Comparatively few persons lack these qualifications. Many "take" dancing lessons, but few gain more from instruction than self-confidence, the feeling that one may do what so many others do as well as it is generally done. But it is perfectly true that very few, when so many dance, take dancing very seriously, regard it as an art to be laboriously acquired, or are at pains to do more with it than their associates. Many young women dance so nearly well that the observer who knows something of the art feels that they might learn to dance perfectly if they tried. Many young men dance who possess only a single qualification of the dancer, the sense of time. Their waltzing step is obviously a crude adaptation of their own, derived from a few scarcely heeded lessons, and some well-intentioned advice from sisters and sweethearts.

The question is, if dancing is worth doing at all is it worth doing well? The old saying may not be true of all things. So long as the social dance satisfies the dancers, is any more art or grace needed in it? There is a new cult of dancing. The dance is insisted on by its votaries as a means of correct physical development, and, as the mind is a part of the body, of mental uplift. The promoters of this new movement do not all agree as to the best methods of dancing, but their aims are similar. Perhaps the next generation will show the benefits of their teaching. Meanwhile the social dance will proceed with only 2 per cent. of the dancers thoroughly comprehending the art, just as golf will thrive with 99 per cent. of the players dubbing their irregular ways from tee to green and enjoying the game according to their lights.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Request Must Be Refused.

A man whom it wouldn't do for us to call misguided, because he is a reader of THE TIMES, shows, by asking us to attack the co-educational feature of the public schools, that we have not yet wholly succeeded in guiding him aright. He has, he says, a daughter of 10 who attends one of these schools, and, "as a taxpayer and a citizen," he "objects most strenuously" to having her "sit next to a boy all day." And yet he writes of himself and his wife, "we appreciate that co-education is an advantage to the males, and also to the educational system, but in a big city like New York, where so much money is devoted to the public school system, it is surely a step backward, following the antiquated country school idea at the sacrifice of the child's ethics."

There, now, is a curious congeries of contradictions. This troubled father apparently forgets that his child's "ethics" might also suffer from sitting all day next to another girl, for of girls, as of boys, this large town produces all kinds, including the bad ones. A boy, as a boy, will not harm his daughter, and why, in the name of reason, does he demand in school a segregation which he does not ask and could not secure out of it?

The mingling of the sexes in school is not, as he seems to think, an old practice, but a new one—so new that it is still opposed with more or less vehemence in all educational circles where there survives that reverence for tradition which is possible only for minds unable to see that times change and methods should change with them. To herd boys in one place and girls in another during their formative and impressionable period is to withdraw them from what may be called an environment of actuality and to place them in one wholly artificial. In the opinion of advanced educators, this is to give both sexes the worst possible preparation for the activities of later years and for sustaining the relations into which they will have at once to enter when school days are over.

The faults and dangers of a city school would not be remedied, but aggravated, by segregation. To make school as much unlike life as possible—to minimize its relations to and contacts with life—is as unpromising as would be an attempt to teach swimming to pupils who were never allowed to enter or see water.

Applying Logic to Divorce.

From the fuller summary of the British Royal Commission's report of divorce, printed in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, one could get a better idea than from the cable dispatches received a week ago of the points on which the Commissioners disagreed.

The majority took the ground that divorce is not a disease, but the remedy for a disease. This expresses in a new form the same meaning as does the more familiar statement that divorce does not break marriage, but recognizes the fact that it has been broken. Of course neither formula makes any appeal to, and can hardly be seriously considered by, those who regard marriage as indissoluble and wholly different from ordinary contracts.

The minority Commissioners made both of those contentions, but, realizing that they cannot be argued for lack of common ground to serve as premises, they attacked the majority for not carrying their logic to its natural extreme. If a beginning of addition to the number of reasons for divorce is made, where, they asked in effect, can it end except by permitting the termination of marriage at will?

This is hardly a fair inquiry, for nothing is necessarily bad simply because without change of direction it could be carried to an obviously bad length. It is decidedly difficult to decide the exact degree to which the marriage laws can be relaxed without creating evils worse than those due to rigidity. That is, and must ever remain, a matter of opinion, varying with times and places, and it is plainly a mistake to expect or even to seek a final and definite conclusion. By admitting even one cause for divorce the minority Commissioners fatally weakened their own position and exposed themselves to an attack precisely like their own on the majority.

Medical "Robbery."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most self-assuring and complacent confession of robbery is the proud acknowledgment of a surgeon who says in THE TIMES that his charge for a special operation is $50,000. That is his price for a few hours' work in cutting a patient up and severing his vitals! Where in the world did this surgeon acquire his great art? Did he learn nothing of it from the thousands of great surgeons who have lived before him and whose methods have come down in history? Did he learn nothing from the great institutions of surgery supported largely by the rich?

Counting the sacrifice of life in wars and the interminable struggles of the poor for a living, no life is worth such a fee in this world, though the law say it is. It is well he hides his name under the guise of "Visitor."

HENRY F. KNAPP.

Cranford, N. J., Nov. 22, 1912.

MR. MORGAN'S WATCHES.

The Superb Catalogue of a Collection That Has No Equal.

In Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's library a thousand years are but as yesterday. There the centuries meet together—the centuries of history and literature and art. There the ancients and the moderns jostle each other on their shelves, and out of it all there comes to this practical and vainglorious age this Horatian note: "Brave men were living before Agamemnon." There was never in the history of the world so marvelous a collection of works of art gathered by the patient and discriminating genius of one man as fill this treasure house.

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It was announced in a cable dispatch from London to THE TIMES on Saturday that another volume of the catalogue of Mr. Morgan's collection had just been completed. Its title reads:

Catalogue of the Collection of Watches, the Property of J. Pierpont Morgan. Compiled at his request by G. C. Williamson, Litt. D., London. Privately printed at the Chiswick Press. MCMXII.

Following the title page is this notation:

The whole of the plates in this work have been engraved by Hallett Hyatt of 111 Oxford Street, London. All the photographs have been taken by him, and the whole of the hand-colored fac-similes in the edition de luxe and in the royal edition were painted under his supervision and by his artists.

The book has been printed by the Chiswick Press.

The index has been prepared by Miss Lilian Mackie.

Of this edition there are fifteen examples on pure vellum, one of which has been accepted by King George; twenty on Japanese vellum, and forty-five on hand-made paper. The vellum copies of the catalogue are among the most sumptuous ever produced in England. The catalogue will not be found for sale at the book shops. It was not made for that purpose. Each copy of it contains an inscription that "This edition, printed on Japanese vellum, (or pure vellum or hand-made paper, as the case may be,) with hand-colored fac similes, consists of twenty copies, (or fifteen copies, or forty-five copies,) and is for private circulation. This copy is No. —," whatever the number may be, and these copies will be sent by Mr. Morgan to the larger and more important libraries and museums of the world as an aid to the dissemination of human knowledge.

It has been said truly by The London Times that Mr. Morgan's collection of early watches, with which this volume is wholly occupied, is the most important in private hands; it is, in fact, one of the most complete and instructive in the world, and has been gathered not only for its artistic value, but for its educational value as well; for since the beginning when "the evening and the morning were the first day," men have been trying to make "a note of time," to "keep" what they cannot have.

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The concluding words of the general introduction to this catalogue express briefly but effectively the purpose of the invaluable treasures Mr. Morgan has assembled: "The present collection, when exhibited to students, will give them a supreme view not only of the gradual and steady progress of horological art, but also of the beauty of some of the finest examples of the watchmaker's craft in existence." In the preparation of the catalogue Dr. Williamson spent two years of diligent inquiry and acknowledges his indebtedness to many eminent authorities in different parts of Europe and to many persons besides in England who aided him in his work. He consulted numerous works published by the learned societies of the world, and placed himself in immediate touch with all individuals who might have an interest in the work of their ancestors in the art of watchmaking. In the collection there are watches made in France, watches made in Germany and Austria, watches made in Great Britain, watches made in Holland and Flanders, a watch made in Russia, and watches made in Switzerland and Italy. The catalogue contains sixteen fac similes of watches made in France, eight fac similes of watches made in Germany, and eight fac similes of watches made in Great Britain—all of these fac similes being hand colored and executed with the most exquisite taste, the real gold and silver leaf having been used by the artists to produce the exact photograph of the watch described. In addition to these hand-colored fac similes, there are in the catalogue twenty-five gravure plates of watches made in France, seven gravure plates of watches made in Germany, twenty-one gravure plates of watches made in Great Britain, one gravure plate of a watch made in Holland and Flanders, and five gravure plates of watches made in Switzerland. All of these plates are executed with photographic fidelity and contribute immensely to the value of the work. In the text are contained also three other plates—one an illustration of the Combret watch of 1618, another a photograph of the marriage certificate of Elizabeth Quare, daughter of Daniel Quare, the watchmaker, to Sylvanus Bevan in 1715, and a silhouette portrait of Thomas Wagstaffe, with fac simile of his bill for a gold watch supplied to George Fox.

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There are 242 watches in the collection, and in this catalogue there is a most excellent description of each of the watches with an account of its maker and his place in the craft—his history and religion and life, the date when the watch was made, the distinctive features of its movement and case, the ownerships through which it has passed, and all other facts connected with it that would give it something of a sentient quality and of special interest to the student and philosopher. The catalogue is superbly bound and dignifies the collection by its own superior artistic merit. The work of Dr. Williamson, the compiler of the volume, is not less notable than the work of the artists who have produced the illustrations for it, and in his general introduction and in the descriptions of the several exhibits the whole scope of early watch-making is covered with a fidelity to detail and a richness of sympathy that holds the appreciative mind. Watchmakers were very much like other artificers. They were called horologists, and they were the direct successors of the earliest time-recorders of the sun-dial, water-clock, and sand-glass order who counted the hours until about the eleventh or twelfth century, when the portable clock, the forerunner of the watch, was invented. It was Peter Henlein, the clockmaker of Nuremberg, or Peter Hele as he is sometimes called, who first introduced a small-sized portable timekeeper which did not need weights, and from that beginning the watch was evolved.

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In this catalogue Dr. Williamson conveys a great deal of information about watchmakers and watchmaking, the progress made in the mechanical and decorative art, and the place the early watchmakers filled in the social and religious life of their times. The watchmaking families of France were given to much intermarrying, seeking by this means to keep the art in the family, to establish something like a trust in the business. They were also of a religious turn of mind, and about the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes many of the French makers of the Huguenot order sought refuge in other lands. It is said that this edict "induced a great many of the cleverest horologists to leave their native country and settle either in Switzerland or England." It was in England that some of these people, happily delivered from the necessity of doing what they did not want to do, aided in the founding of the Clockmakers Company in England, in 1631, which "had the power to prohibit the importation from abroad of watches, clocks and alarums, and to admit foreigners at their discretion as members of the craft, persons who had set up in London to carry on the watch-making trade, or aimed so to do." In passing, it might not be out of place to suggest that in this provision of the Clockmakers Company, 281 years ago, there was the beginning of the present-day policy of protection, the genesis of the boycott, and the germ of the trust.

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In the early days of watchmaking these new-fangled timekeepers were much affected by royalty and the fashionables as gifts on wedding occasions. Among the gifts to Marie Antoinette were fifty-one watches. In 1745 the Infanta of Spain received twenty watches, in 1747 the Princess Marie of Saxe was enriched by twenty-one, and in 1677 the watch was used as a gift in diplomacy. Henry VII. was particularly fond of watches and clocks. James I. was a great collector of watches, and Charles II. sent to Louis XIV. of France two repeater watches, the first repeating watches ever seen and of which Daniel Quare, a Friend, was the inventor. The early watches were fashioned of many materials—rock crystal, silver, gold and copper—and in many shapes: in crosses and other ecclesiastical designs, in the shape of books and skulls and mandolins and flowers and landscapes and other fantastic forms; in many sizes, from watches that could be worn in a lady's ear and that would make the setting for a finger ring to the large pocketful size for the use of the Puritans who did not wish to be caught indulging in the encouragement of such worldly art; for many uses, as in 1781, when they were employed as buttons for the coat, Count Cagliostro having worn on a journey from Lyons to Grenoble a coat held together by six watches to button him down before; on the arm by the ladies as bracelets or armlets, or attached to chains or rosaries about the neck, two watches of diminutive size being regarded at one time as the acme of dress; by the men for fob chains, the first fob chain recorded being that of Oliver Cromwell in 1625.

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The most exquisite examples in this collection are the enameled watches, and among these are four of the finest specimens extant of the elegant effects obtained by the use of Limoges enamel. In one of these examples the watch cases of metal are set inside and out and around the edges with plaques of Limoges, the best specimen being the watch of Gamod, in which "The Judgment of Paris" and the story of Antony and Cleopatra are illustrated with great charm and in the richest colors. Biblical and classic scenes were the favorite subjects for the enameler, as, for example, the Crucifixion with all the stations of the cross, and the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife.

Among the many curious watches in this collection is a "metal egg-shaped watch, movement signed 'J. Lalement, Autun,'" and "it is believed that the maker of this watch was a woman named Judith Lalement." It is noted further that "there are very few instances in which we are able to state that the watchmaker was a woman, or that a woman was at the head of a watchmaking industry."

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The catalogue is packed with the most curious information, and besides its exquisite art it possesses, as everything in Mr. Morgan's collection, very great educational value, which but for his industry and genius would be lost to the world, because these so widely scattered treasures would be unavailable to thinker and student.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS.

Oxonian Thinks Dr. Parkin Does Them an Injustice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Parkin's remarks about the Oxford Rhodes scholars have received a wider attention than he doubtless intended. As Executive Secretary of the Rhodes trust it is plainly his duty to see that it is dispensed to the greatest advantage. I feel sure that he was actuated with the sole desire that the splendid and broad-minded munificence of Cecil Rhodes should be bestowed alone on those who were competent to take the fullest advantage of it. No one, however, can gainsay that among the fifty or so young Americans who yearly receive these scholarships there must be a few who fail to come up to the high level of their fellows.

I am writing as an Oxonian who was "up" in the 70's, when Rhodes was yet unknown, but who has had the great pleasure of meeting intimately most of the Rhodes scholars now in New York and its vicinity who are members of the Old Oxonians Club of this city. And I wish to state most emphatically that they attained to the highest standard as gentlemen in the true sense of the word, first-class athletes, men of wide knowledge and culture, and esteemed by all who have the privilege of their friendship.

Had Cecil Rhodes only seen his foundation in working order his great mind would have doubtless attended to several details which seemingly admit of improvement. It remains for those who hold it in trust to use discreetly and firmly their experience to the best advantage, and consult with their co-workers in America, the British colonies, and Germany on such reforms as will insure that only those men can be selected for such a gift as are willing and able to receive the utmost benefit from it, and no others. Then the name of Rhodes scholar will bestow on the recipient a lustre and position that will last him all his days. If there are shortcomings in this respect, they can be removed without casting a stigma on two-thirds of these American Oxonians. It is not kindly to them, nor wise, and reacts on the Trustees of the trust, and the fair name of Oxford. I am an Englishman and an Oxonian, and proud of both blessings, and as such am eager to declare in what high regard the Rhodes scholars now resident in New York are held by the many friends they have deservedly made while at Oxford, as well as among their fellow Oxonians in this city.

VERNER DE GUISE,
Late Pembroke College, Oxford.

Highwood, N. J., Nov. 22, 1912.

Farcical Sunday Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an inhabitant of West Ninety-first Street. I entered a delicatessen store after 5 o'clock last Sunday to buy a few lemons and a quart of cider. They refused to sell me either, this being against the Sunday law. A few doors further up the street an intoxicated fellow was kicked out of a liquor saloon, open to everybody, from the side door.

Where does the justice come in, in an enlightened city like ours? READER.

New York, Nov. 21, 1912.

SCHOOL SYSTEM FOOLISH

Physically and Morally Infectious, Prof. Meeker Says.

My guess differs from President Butler's alleged guess. I guess that $400,000,000 might be expended for no public purpose which could return to the Nation such large benefits as are realized from our school expenditures.

Nevertheless I believe our school system is feeble and foolish. We are not getting half the results we have a right to expect from our schools. With a reasonably efficient organization we should be able to get for half the cost more than all the advantages and less than all the disadvantages we now obtain from our schools.

It is commonly assumed that the schools have a monopoly in matters educational. In fact, the American people acquire nearly all of their ideas and ideals and most of their information outside the schoolroom, in their homes, in their churches, in the streets, in fields and factories, at work or at play. The schools to-day are mostly occupied in imparting stereotyped information and incidentally promoting democracy—democracy in ideas and ideals, in morals and manners, in contagious diseases and even more contagious immorality. Bullying, braggadocio, diphtheria, lying, scarlet fever, cheating in class and examination, whooping cough, profanity, measles, obscenity, "toughness," impaired health, all-around cultivated incompetence, tuberculosis, irresponsibility, weakened eyes, physical and mental uncleanness are some of the more objectionable of the miscellaneous evils disseminated, though not invented, by our school system. Most of these evils can be eradicated or at least mitigated by ruthlessly weeding out incompetent teachers, doubling the teaching force, providing adequate medical inspection, consolidating rural schools and encouraging more sympathetic relations between the school and the home. Bad school buildings with good teachers will give a thousandfold better results than good school buildings with bad teachers.

But our schools are open to a still severer indictment. They have no vital connection with the life of the communities from which they draw their pupils and their funds. They fail to prepare pupils to do anything. The aim of education in our system, so far as it can be said to have any aim at all, is to prepare students for more education. From the kindergarten to the university only through trains are run. There are no stops, and woe be unto him who cannot pay the fare. He is ruthlessly thrown off. The country is full of helpless individuals too ignorant to work at anything requiring skill, too proud or too lazy to learn a trade; handicapped for life by fragmentary facts and fractional parts of a more or less complete miseducation. Probably not one boy out of twenty and not one girl out of fifty who are fed into the primary end of our school machine come out at the college end, possessed of a college degree of some kind; fitted or misfitted by a complete college course of instruction for the not unimportant business of making a living. The needs of the nineteen boys and the forty-nine girls who do not go to college are neglected for the sake of preparing the one boy and the one girl for college. This would not be so bad if the one boy and the one girl received a thoroughly satisfactory preparation for college. More than half of the pupils between the ages of 13 and 15 years drop out of school. Most of them go to work through necessity or choice. They are handicapped by an education which has taught them ignorance of and contempt for the occupations their parents pursue, occupations the like of which they must in most cases take up. Small wonder that many of these derelicts of our educational system congregate in saloons and other evil places. Some of them are inevitably caught in attempts to get a living without undergoing the pain of working for it.

In penal institutions these youths often learn skilled trades, which enable them to become honest, self-respecting citizens. Why should vocational training be dedicated to the service of the feeble-minded and law-breakers? In many cases, the knowledge of a skilled trade is the only difference between an honest man and a criminal. Why not give this knowledge in the schools rather than in the prisons? In this case an ounce of prevention is worth a thousand tons of cure. The school is the proper place to winnow the wheat from the chaff. The feeble-minded can and must be segregated in the schools and given into custody for the protection of society. Stupid, backward, precocious, and delinquent children can and must be differentiated and trained according to their needs. This will increase the expenditures for schools enormously, but it will decrease the expenditure for prisons and almshouses, and, what is a thousandfold more important, it will decrease the amount of incompetency prevailing among the workers in skilled and unskilled occupations.

The crux of the whole school problem is the teacher. Unless good teachers can be secured, no reform is possible. Legislation which limits the teachers' authority is unwise. If teachers are to assume the duties and responsibilities of parents they must be given the authority of parents. Laws forbidding corporal punishment are foolish. A potential "licking" is a strong disciplinary force. The teacher is the best judge of the need for using force. If he has not sense enough to use this parental power with judgment he is not fit to be a teacher. Our attitude toward the schools is marked by too much sentimentalism and not enough sense.

ROYAL MEEKER,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23, 1912.

The Men Behind Becker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is not a thoughtful citizen in New York who is not thinking along the lines of THE TIMES'S editorial entitled "Can the Job Be Finished?" The majesty of the law has been vindicated, and now every New York citizen should address himself to finding out who is responsible for social and political conditions that make such a crime as the Rosenthal murder possible. When that responsibility is placed, and placed it surely can be, then the people will rise up and answer the query of your editorial most satisfactorily—an outraged people will be vindicated, and such crimes will no longer be possible.

I thank THE TIMES for looking beyond the punishment of five poor, miserable men.

New York, Nov. 22, 1912. T. B. B.

ARMISTICE.

You can bid the thunder of guns be still,
You can bid the soldiers take
A sullen respite on rampart heights:
Can you bid the dead awake?

You can halt the march of the Bulgar van,
You can play on a garrison's fears
While diplomats talk in a heated room:
Can you dry a mother's tears?

You can stop the charge of maddened men
Though their bloodshot eyes be turned
With desperate hate toward an enemy's camp:
Can you build where a village burned?

You can order a regiment shoulder arms,
You can bid the bayonets stack
While envoys haggle over a map:
Can you order the cholera back?

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

PLAYER FOLK ACT FOR ALIMONY CLUB

Ex-Husbands Languishing in Ludlow Street Jail See an Act of "Our Wives."

DRAMA WITHOUT SCENERY

Actresses Extend Warm Sympathy to Marriage Victims at Informal Reception After the Show.

Nine men and women were sent to the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday afternoon, by order of Sheriff Harburger. They were Henry Kolker, Pamela Gaythorne, John Finlay, William Roselle, Vera Finlay, Mark Smith, Isabel McGregor, George Graham ,and Gwendolen Piers, and for two hours they were committed to the picturesque home of the Alimony Club, not because they were unable or unwilling to pay for ex-wives or ex-husbands on the instalment plan, but because they were members of the cast of "Our Wives," now playing at the Gaiety Theatre. That was their only crime; and a wily press agent had successfully offered their services to Sheriff Harburger, to ameliorate the lot of the ex-husbands, in the name of sweet charity and sweeter publicity. E. Lloyd Sheldon was the Napoleon of his profession who executed this master stroke.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the cast rolled up to the jail in a large red touring car, followed by a host of reporters—on foot, also camera men, flashlight artists, and preferred friends of Sheriff Harburger. There were no critics present.

If you belonged to any of these elect, you passed through a forbidding iron-bound door and entered the foyer of the jail. After your credentials had been examined by the watch dog of the stage door, you climbed up a steep spiral of narrow iron stairs, to the auditorium, Corridor 16, and were shown to your seat. The ushers were jailkeepers.

It was one of those cozy, "intimate theatres," so much in favor now. The room was some thirty feet square, and the ceiling seemed 50 feet high. The cold brick walls, tastefully decorated with dark green paint, were pierced by tall, narrow windows, with little French panes, heavily barred, through which the dim light of the stormy day drearily filtered. Three tiers of boxes, interior galleries, rose above the orchestra.

The Sheriff's invited guests completely filled the balcony, two stout ladies having the west section all to themselves, while the gallery and even the family circle close to the roof were comfortably crowded. To add another touch of realism, several women came walking in late and talking while the play was in progress.

See Play Through a Grating.

The members of the Alimony Club and several ringers, who were there for bankruptcy only, had ground floor seats in the cell corridor, on rows of hard wooden benches placed right behind an eight-foot spiked grating by the thoughtful management, through which the alimoniacs peered eagerly as the influx of dramatic talent lined up to have their group pictures snapped.

"We want Mr. Harburger, too," the ingenue of the players called out.

"Sheriff, they want you in the picture," pleaded Stage Manager Hutchins.

"I'll do anything to oblige," he answered, deserting Mrs. Harburger in the balcony and wedging himself between Miss McGregor and Miss Piers, while his wife smiled down benignly. Then when the last flashlight had exploded the second act of "Our Wives" was given.

The arrangements were delightfully primitive. The stage was simply the middle of the black and white checker board stone floor of the corridor. There was no row of footlights, no scenery, but there were "props." Two Turkish rugs—the kind made in Yonkers—a little sofa built just for two, but seating three at a squeeze; a parlor organ, on which stood a looking glass and a tall green vase; a square table supporting a telephone instrument and a box of cigarettes, brand unknown; another table, and five green, leather-bottomed chairs gave the imagination something to play with. It was very Elizabethan.

First Manager Hutchins explained the plot of the play; then somewhere a dinner bell sounded, out in the hall the stage manager went through strange motions, the imaginary curtain rose, disclosing Frank Bower's bachelor apartment, and the play was officially on.

Emily Wilson, a sinuous musical genius, in a necklace of salmon beads and a glove-fitting black silk dress, was maltreating the poor wheezy organ, while Frank Bowers, described as a librettist, confirmed woman-hater, and chronic bachelor, sat tearing his hair most poetically. They were collaborating. Then the tireless arm of coincidence brought his three newly married chums to visit his apartment, bringing their wives, and complications followed.

There was irony in that triple portrayal of married life within the walls of Ludlow Street Jail, and the members of the Alimony Club did not applaud. It struck too near home. Instead they leaned intently forward in melancholy silence, looking the three sample wives over, until thawed by the aptness of some of the lines. They perked up a bit when one of the characters exclaimed:

"Wouldn't it eb fine if the royalties on my song would pay my alimony?"

When the Prisoners Laughed.

They smiled when one girl-wife naïvely said, looking around the jailroom:

"Oh, you have a wonderful place!"

And when Emily Martin said to her husband, "Dearie, I feel so strange here," the glum inmates just had to laugh.

The prisoners looked longingly through the iron grillwork when the sophisticated butler entered bearing a tray with seven cool cocktails, and later a bald-headed victim of matrimony who sat in the front row chuckled when two of the wives did the good Samaritan act and surreptitiously powdered each other's noses. And the following monologue of the hero moved all of them:

"Married? You bet your sweet life I've never been married. Come on; the soup is getting cold. I wouldn't lose my cook for all the —— wives in the world."

Also this typical dialogue between husband and wife:

Melville Tatem—Dearest!

Elizabeth Tatem (sniffling)—Dearest? I wonder how many dearests have been in your life! Boo hoo. (Business of crying.) I want to go home!

After the imaginary curtain had fallen and the claque of reporters subsided, for the club members did not applaud, the prisoners held an informal reception behind their iron grill, while the players crowded in front. It was just like a day at the Zoo—some looking in, others looking out.

"Why, some of them are real nice-looking," exclaimed Miss Piers, who incidentally admitted having been in jail before, but only as an altruist.

"Some of them are good-looking," said Miss McGregor of the auburn hair. "I wouldn't mind coming again. It was great fun. But I do think it's a shame to keep the poor dears locked up. What a dreadful thing for a woman to go and do to her former husband!"

Vera Finley extended a blanket invitation to the members to come and see her at the theatre when liberated, and asked one of the marriage victims:

"When you get out, do you go back to your wife?"

"Oh, no," came the answer, with rising inflection; and another wag put in:

"I'm going back to another wife."

In the Nets of Matrimony.

Several members admitted having risked marriage twice, and M. Louis Plantier, a grizzled grenadier of France, who had smelled powder in the Franco-Prussian war and who said his wife had been looking for him for thirty-two years before she found him, three months ago, declared that as soon as his remaining twelve days were up he was going to marry a young girl.

"I've had the best time of my life here," he said, half regretfully. "It's a pleasant place to board."

Andrew Diller, better known as "Kryss Kryngle," a sometime newspaper writer, but now said to be a club member in good standing with two wives to his credit, was moved to poetry by seeing "Our Wives," and declaimed an impromptu effort in weird meter, while the audience stood with bowed heads. He had written it in lead pencil while the play was in progress, and the last verse ran:

Now why do you tempt us this way to-day,
Knowing we are but human clay?
To bring "our wives" down here to us
Was mean of you, friend Julius,
What chance have we to keep our vow
To eschew the ladies, we ask now?
But, seriously speaking, we thank you all
For the fine afternoon you have had us befall;
'Twas a ray of sunshine, the song of a thrush,
A song that will echo, linger and flush
Our memories ever curiously lush,
Of your kindly intent
And the day "our wives" here with us spent.

Sheriff Harburger, happy as a truant schoolboy at the success of his unique experiment in providing innocent amusement for languishing jailbirds, was tempted beyond his strength by the chance of making a speech, and, almost lost in the crowd, thanked the cast both personally and as Sheriff on behalf of the prisoners, whom he said he hoped to see at liberty soon.

Of the thirteen prisoners eight were there for arrears in paying for former wives, the others were bankrupts. The eight Alimony Club members are Louis Plantier, Dr. August Poulson, David Rathman, Edward Donovan, Jake Thuman, D. W. Moscowitz, Rubin Kramer and Joseph Pollo, said to owe back alimony aggregating about $1,573.98. Mr. Donovan was high man with $616.

Besides the Sheriff and Mrs. Harburger, others present were Warden and Mrs. Eugene Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Prisoners and Mrs. Leon C. Weinstock, Dr. Meyer Wolff, President of the Sulzer League, and ex-Alderman and Mrs. Leopold Harburger.

NEW HAMMERSTEIN HOUSE.

Impresario Will Build Immediately if the Metropolitan Will Let Him.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that he hoped an arrangement could be effected with the Metropolitan Opera Company whereby he would be permitted to erect another opera house in New York, this time to give opera in English.

"I have been approached," he said, "by two impresarios—one from Milan, the other from Paris. Both want to buy my outfit of costumes and scenery which were made for London. I have scenery for two dozen operas and 8,000 costumes.

"I should much prefer using these materials myself to give opera in English here at low prices, the highest seats at $3. If the Metropolitan Opera Company would consent to this I should start to build a house at once. You know that when I sold out my Manhattan outfit to the Metropolitan I agreed not to give opera here for ten years. But there is room for another company now. The Metropolitan is sold out for every performance. If I don't start one, somebody else will. I should think under the circumstances the company would rather have me give opera in English at low rates than to have Italian or French competition.

"The company would be entirely American. I should strive to make it a training school for American singers. I would lay special stress on the translations of the opera books and also on the study of diction. Then, of course, I should give some operas which were written in English. Above all, I would try to make the public come to hear operas rather than singers. I would give such works as 'Armide' and 'The Magic Flute' for the sake of the music, and not for the sake of the people who appeared in them."

McCORMACK AT HIPPODROME.

Sings at Concert for Catholic Protective Society.

A concert for the benefit of the Catholic Protective Society was given at the Hippodrome last night, with an audience that tested the capacity of the big playhouse. Cardinal Farley occupied a decorated box and other high dignitaries of the church in New York were present. The Cardinal's companions were Mgrs. Macready, Edwards, McGean, and Hays. Mayor Gaynor was expected to be present, but was unable to come.

The organization for which the benefit was held supervises the work among delinquents of the Catholic faith who happen to be arrested for offenses against the law. The society makes an effort to keep first offenders from being sent to prison, performs probation and parole work, acts as a clearing house for all dealings with criminal court matters, and aids discharged prisoners in finding work. Last night the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, supervisor of the work, and Francis P. Garvan, Chairman of the Men's Auxiliary Committee, made short speeches outlining the scope of the society.

John McCormack, the tenor, was the principal feature of the entertainment, and the rest of the programme included selections by the Hippodrome orchestra and songs by W. F. Hooley, J. Finnegan, Miss Louise Potter, and Miss Rose Marie Campbell, and cornet solos by Frederick Saase.

DRAMATIST DECLARES WAR.

Mrs. Tupper Says Her Play Must Be Given as Written.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, author of "The Road to Arcady," which is scheduled for production by the National Federation of Theatre Clubs at the Berkeley Theatre to-night, still feels herself aggrieved at the way she says her play has been treated in rehearsal. Yesterday she sent out an open letter addressed to Sydney Rosenfeld, President of the Federation, in which she said:

"I forbid you to produce my play, 'The Road to Arcady,' in its present garbled form. I wish you to eliminate the obnoxious lines you have put in, against which I have in vain protested, and restore the manuscript to its original form. Otherwise I shall stop the production."

Mrs. Tupper said last night that she would take no action until after the first performance of the play, which she expected to attend, but that if she found the piece in the form she thought it was, she would proceed at once to prevent any further presentation. Last week she said that she had been unable to attend any of the rehearsals after the first, because of some unpleasant things that happened at that time, which made her ill.

10,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals

To advance the work of the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis 10,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals will be placed on sale immediately after Thanksgiving, the disposal of which will be made by 900 agents and 50,000 men, women, and children throughout the State, according to the manager of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where the seals will be issued for distribution. It is pointed out that the seals must not be used as postage, but should be placed on the backs of letters and packages to avoid any question of conflict with the postal laws.

IN YOUR WILL

CHOOSING the right executor or trustee is as important a part of making a Will as disposing of the property.

An individual trustee works under difficulties. A Company like ours is free from family or interested influence. Its corporate life insures its being in existence when the time comes to act and continuing so until the task is completed.

Our trust officers are ready to confer with you regarding the appointing of this Company as executor and trustee.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

LET EX-PRESIDENTS SIT IN CONGRESS

Representative Burleson Has Plan to Make Them Representatives at Large.

LIFE TENURE AT $17,500

He Will Submit Text of Provision to Committee on Appropriations —Like Bryan Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—As a result of the discussion aroused by Andrew Carnegie's offer to pension ex-Presidents and their widows, a movement is already on foot to avoid the need of the pension for retired Presidents by making them permanent "Representatives at large," with seats in the House. Representative Albert S. Burleson of Texas, who has been prominently mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, is behind the scheme, and he has already drafted a provision which he will try to induce the Committee on Appropriations to insert in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

His proposed provision is as follows:

"Hereafter every ex-President of the United States shall, during his life, be held and regarded as a Representative at large of the people of the United States, and shall be entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives with all the rights of members of the House of Representatives, save that of voting, and shall receive for his services an annual salary of $17,500, provided that no obligation to serve on committees of the House shall be imposed upon such Representative."

Mr. Burleson said to-day that such members as he had met seemed to approve his plan. A subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Burleson is a member, is already at work on the general bill, and Mr. Burleson hopes to have the subcommittee first, and then the full committee, accept his text or something like it as a part of the original measure that will be reported to the House. If the provision meets general approval, Mr. Burleson, will seek to protect it against a point of order as new legislation by securing from the Committee on Rules a special resolution permitting it to stand on its merits.

"The suggestion that the United States should pay a permanent pension to its ex-Presidents," said Mr. Burleson, "smacks too much of monarchical institutions. An abdicated King is generally pensioned, but a pensioned ex-President seems a contradiction in terms. And the plan of Senator McCumber to pay them $10,000 a year as retired Commanders in Chief of the Army and Navy stresses too much their military functions. My plan stresses the civil aspects of the Presidential office."

To give the proposed "Representatives at large" votes in the House would, of course, require a constitutional amendment, but such an amendment, in Mr. Burleson's opinion, will be unnecessary for his plan. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States," but that section has not been construed as preventing the seating of territorial delegates and the resident Commissioners from Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Under Mr. Burleson's plan, ex-Presidents, except for the larger salary, would be in the position of territorial delegates, who can speak in their own right but cannot vote. Should it be adopted, Col. Roosevelt could address the House whenever he secured recognition, and he and President Taft would face each other after March 4. Their presence in the lower chamber, in Mr. Burleson's belief, would add to the prestige of the house. John Quincy Adams was elected to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts after he had served as President of the United States.

The feeling is that Congress will probably take some action in answer to Mr. Carnegie's offer, which has been regarded seriously here chiefly as a challenge to Congress. His proposal has been almost universally condemned, but many Congressmen have expressed the opinion that something should be done to provide for ex-Presidents. Mr. Burleson's provision will probably be the centre of a warm discussion, from which some form of pension legislation for ex-Presidents may emerge.

His plan is something like that suggested by William Jennings Bryan, though Mr. Bryan wanted ex-Presidents to sit in both Houses, which recalled to-day the famous bull of Boyle Roche in the House of Commons, that "a man can't be in two places at the same time unless he's a bird."

CUSTOM HOUSE PAINTINGS.

Pictures of 17th Century Ports In Reception Room Completed.

The decorative paintings on the walls of the Collector's reception room in the Custom House, which has been in process of excavation for several months, are now completed, and the scaffolding removed. The work is by Elmer E. Garnsey of White Plains, and represents ten ports of the world prominent at the end of the seventeenth century. The ports depicted are Amsterdam, Curacao, Fort Orange, (now Albany;) New Amsterdam, (now New York;) La Rochelle, London, Port Royal, (Jamaica;) Plymouth, (England;) Cadiz, and Genoa.

This period was selected because of its picturesque possibilities, and the ports because of their relation to the discovery, settlement, and commerce of the Dutch and English colonies in the New World. The views show the ports as they were in 1674, since this was the last year in which the Dutch flag floated over Fort Amsterdam, whose walls inclosed the site of the present Custom House.

When Mr. Garnsey received his commission from the Government to execute the paintings he went to the Netherlands and England and studied carefully old views in the Museums of Amsterdam and London. He also consulted the maritime records of the period he desired to depict. The result is that the shipping in the various ports illustrated show in bright colors.

Arrivals from Italy on the Ivernia.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ivernia from Naples were:

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Benson, J. A. Buckley, Miss E. Church, Mrs. G. Evans, Mrs. H. D. Goodwin, Mrs. B. M. Graham, Countess De Gratresse, Miss S. M. Hawes, A. M. Lownes, I. G. Merrill, Miss E. V. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Prince, Mrs. A. L. Robertson, Mrs. L. B. Savage, D. R. Walsh, and Hugh Wright.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The last four weeks of "The Merry Countess" at the Casino Theatre are announced. After the conclusion of the Broadway engagement the play with the original company will go on tour, starting at the West End Theatre.

Hilarion and Rosalie Ceballos, dancers, who have been appearing in "Whirl of Society" on tour, will be added to the cast of "Broadway to Paris," at the Winter Garden.

Laurette Taylor will begin her season as a star under Oliver Morosco's direction in "Peg o' My Heart" at Rochester to-night. The supporting company will include Christine Norman, Emilie Melville, Ruth Gartland, H. Reeves-Smith, Reginald Mason, Hassard Short, Clarence Handyside, and Peter Bassett. "Peg o' My Heart" will be the opening attraction at the new Cort Theatre, in Forty-eighth Street, next month.

Robert Edeson will produce a new comedy in the Spring, written by himself for Sheppard Camp, who has been playing the leading role in "The Traveling Salesman."

Arthur Hammerstein has arranged with his father, Oscar Hammerstein, for the services of Gaetano Merola, the first conductor of the London Opera House, to conduct the orchestra during the New York engagement of Emma Trentini in "The Firefly," which begins at the Lyric Theatre next Monday evening.

ASA S. WING TO WED.

Philadelphia Trust Co. Head to Marry Widow He Befriended.

Members of several prominent Jamaica families are preparing to go to Philadelphia to-morrow to attend the wedding of Asa S. Wing, President and one of the largest stockholders of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, widow of Joseph R. Wood, formerly a well-known druggist. The wedding is to be performed in one of the Quaker meeting houses.

Mr. Wing is 60 years old, while the bride-to-be is 37 years. He was a cousin of the bride's first husband. Mr. Wood died in 1911 in a Massachusetts town, where he had gone in search of health, and his death left his wife in straitened circumstances with four children to look after, a boy, 14 years old, and three girls, 10, 8, and 6 years old. Shortly after his death, to add to Mrs. Wood's troubles, one of the girls developed eye trouble, and it was feared she would become blind.

Finding herself without means and a family to care for, Mrs. Wood started out to make a living for them, but she was having a hard time when she was visited by Mr. Wing. He suggested to her that as he was a widower and had a big home it would be perfectly agreeable to him to have her come and look after his home, and also said that the children would find accommodations in his home. She accepted, and some months later a proposal of marriage followed.

Miss Audrey Townsend Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The engagement is announced here of Miss Audrey Fairlie Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nicoll Townsend of Garden City, L. I., to Gordon Rutherford McAllister of New York. Mr. McAllister is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bancker McAllister of Baltimore. Through his mother, who is a daughter of the late Col. Harry McCoy, he is connected with many Maryland families.

HELP THE HOMELESS BOYS.

New York Home's Superintendent Issues an Appeal in Their Behalf.

"Do you need a boy? Do you want to help a boy?" asks Supt. H. C. Eva of the New York Home for Homeless Boys at 443 East 123d Street, who would like to find employment for some of his charges and aid them to become self-supporting.

During the last fiscal year the home cared for 641 boys, providing them with 15,000 beds, 46,000 meals, and 2,552 pieces of clothing. The home has been established fourteen years, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

In an appeal sent out for assistance, particularly for aid in providing the boys with a Thanksgiving dinner, for which anything will be acceptable from a can of vegetables to an orange, the Superintendent calls attention to the fact that the home is non-sectarian and receives any boy until he can find employment.

FINED FOR SUNDAY WORK.

Contractor, Laying Street Pavement, Pays $5 Under Protest.

Michael J. Lynch, 37 years old, of 547 West Forty-fifth Street, a contractor who is laying pavements in Rutgers Street, was in the Tombs Court yesterday on a summons which had been handed to him by Sergt. Tunbridge of the Madison Street Station. Lynch was charged with a violation of the Sunday law prohibiting unnecessary work on Sunday. Lynch was fined $5, which he paid under protest.

Lynch told Magistrate House that he had been before Magistrates Herbert, Freschi, and Murphy on the same charge, but had been discharged each time, because the work he had been doing was public work and a public necessity. He had been laying pavements in Rutgers Street, near Madison Street, when he was handed the summons.

DEATH OF WILLIAM LUKE.

Founder and Principal Owner of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 24.—William Luke, 83 years old, founder of the $20,000,000 West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, and its first President, died today at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert D. Hopkins, Beachfield, Baltimore County, Md. He was stricken with heart trouble yesterday.

From 1862 until 1898 Mr. Luke was in charge of the Rockland plant of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company near this city. Twenty years ago he and his six sons organized the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Piedmont, West Va. The principal plant is now situated at the latter place. The concern, one of the largest in the country, also has mills at Davis, West Va.; Tyrone, Penn.; Mechanicville, N. Y., and other places.

The company is owned by the Luke family. The five surviving sons are its officials. The principal office is in the Fifth Avenue Building, New York. Another headquarters is in Chicago. John G. Luke of New York is President. The other sons are David Luke, Vice President; Adam K. Luke, Treasurer, both of New York; Thomas Luke of Englewood, N. J., and William A. Luke of Covington, Va.

Mr. Luke left thirty-five grandchildren and five greatgrandchildren. His wife died seven years ago.

Dr. Markar Dadirrian.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Dr. Markar Dadirrian died at his country residence at Riverview Manor this morning at 2:30 o'clock. He was born in Caesarea, Turkey, in 1839. Before coming to America in 1868 he preached the Christian religion in various parts of Turkey as a missionary. On arriving here he studied medicine at New York University, from which he was graduated in 1871. He went to Constantinople and practiced medicine there until 1884, when he was compelled to leave Turkey for political reasons. Arriving in New York in 1885, he started to manufacture a fermented milk beverage, which became very popular and gained him a fortune. He was a member of a number of societies, among them the New York County Medical Society, the Imperial American Society of Constantinople, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York City. He is survived by a son, D. L. Dadirrian.

500 Thanksgiving Dinners Wanted

If the debit and credit sides of your year's kindness account are balanced, you are one of a very few.

The best way to repay a favor is to pass kindness along—to make some one else thankful.

One suggestion is to help us provide Thanksgiving dinners in 500 homes where sickness or some other misfortune has caused dependency.

For $2.50 you can make one needy family thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

HOW MANY FAMILIES DO YOU NEED TO HELP TO BALANCE YOUR KINDNESS ACCOUNT?

Contributions should be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

BERMUDA PREACHER DISPLEASES WILSON

Attacks Catholicism and Contrasts Its Position in This Country and South America.

END OF INCOGNITO NEAR

State Banquet Will Rob Governor of Further Privacy—Wiley and Gore Now on Cabinet List.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 24.—Gov. Wilson and his family, except Miss Eleanor Wilson, attended Christ Presbyterian Church to-day and listened to a violent diatribe against Catholicism by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Cameron, who contrasted the position of that creed in the United States and in the South American republics. Dr. Cameron prayed that the American President-elect, "who is worshipping with us to-day," might have the fear of God and no other fear. He spoke of the stability of the Government over which Gov. Wilson will preside, contrasting it with the governmental instability and continual eruptions experienced by South American countries, which he attributed to their "corrupt religion."

Gov. Wilson preserved an unchanged countenance, but it was evident that he was none too well pleased with the tenor of the sermon. The preacher prayed for President Taft, and that the last months of "his reign" might be the best.

Dr. Wiley and Senator Gore are believed to be tentative Cabinet additions to Congressman Burleson, Josephus Daniels, and Congressman Palmer. It is not thought that Louis Brandeis is to be slated for a portfolio.

The Governor General, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Bullock, has invited all official and social Bermuda to the State banquet he is giving to Gov. Wilson on Tuesday. This event will be the beginning of the end of the incognito the President-elect has none too successfully assumed in his stay so far on the island. To-morrow he will be present at the Bermuda Parliament to hear its debate on the tariff.

Gov. Wilson has caught up with his mail, and will work this week on his message to the New Jersey Legislature. Mr. Tumulty, his secretary, will send by the next steamer 700 letters bearing Gov. Wilson's signature.

W. F. MONYPENNY DEAD.

Director of London Times Became Known as Johannesburg Editor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—William Flavelle Monypenny, one of the Directors of The Times, is dead.

Mr. Monypenny first became known to the British public as editor of The Johannesburg Star in 1899, when, on the outbreak of the Boer war, he obtained a commission in the Imperial Light Horse and served with that regiment through the siege of Ladysmith. Later he joined the staff of the Military Governor of Johannesburg as Director of Civil Supplies. After the war he resumed the editorship of The Johannesburg Star, resigning in 1903.

Subsequently he rejoined The Times with which paper he had been earlier connected (1894-90) as assistant editor. Mr. Monypenny was of Irish origin and was born in 1866. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Balliol College, Oxford.

Capt. Orville Oddie.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 24.—Capt. Orville Oddie, a member of the Old Guard and of the Order of the Cincinnati, died on Saturday night at his home at Riverside, in his eightieth year. A widow and two sons, Orville and Albert, survive him. Capt. Oddie was born in the old Bayard house in Fourteenth Street, New York, on Aug. 21, 1833. His parents were Walter Mason Oddie and Julia Austin Meigs. He was educated in New York public schools. He was one of the old Board of Brokers before the Stock Exchange was organized, and was for twenty-three years a member of the Stock Exchange. Death came from the infirmities of old age. Capt. Oddie was a life member of the St. George's Society, and the oldest American member.

Obituary Notes.

CARL CULVER WIGGIN of Montclair, N. J., is dead at Jefferson, N. H., where he had been living for the benefit of his health. He left Dartmouth College to serve in the Spanish-American war.

Judge HENRY J. WELLS, 89 years old, who was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in San Francisco in 1863, and who, since his return East, had served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., last night.

CHARLES BOURSEUL, 82 years old, credited with being the first to introduce the telephone in the French Postal Department, died yesterday in a village near Paris.

BRIGGS CUNNINGHAM, 73 years old, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' National Bank, died yesterday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio. He retired as President of the bank a year ago.

ABRAM SHLIVEH, senior member of the law firm of Shliveh & Shliveh, died yesterday at his home, 1,061 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from tuberculosis. He was 32 years old.

MARY WOOD, widow of John Jay Wood, died yesterday at her home in Old Bedford Road, from old age. She was 89 years old. One son survives her, the Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.

JESSIE C. GUISCHARD, a teacher in Public School 132, died Thursday in her home, 181 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

CONRAD J. CLOSE, a retired clothing manufacturer, is dead in his home, 197 Summit Avnue, Jersey City, aged 82 years.

MARIA L. VAN DEVENTER, widow of David P. Van Deventer of Matawan, N. J., died Saturday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence E. Secor, 454 Fort Washington Avenue.

FRANCES DREIER, wife of William Dreier of the Lichenstein Millinery Company of 2,122 Homecrest Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Sunshine Sanitarium, Bath Beach, Saturday, after a long illness.

HATTIE G. POLLAK, wife of Dr. D. S. Pollak, superintendent of the Hudson County Tuberculosis Hospital, Jersey City, died Saturday.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, a veteran of the 139th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the civil war, is dead at his home, 2,036 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He retired from the leather business twenty-five years ago. He was Forman of Engine 1, New Lots Volunteer Department.

SARAH A. PAGE, wife of John M. Page, died Thursday, in her home, 565 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. WALTER H. TOHEY, a prominent physician, died Saturday as he was entering his automobile in front of his home, 173 Newbury Street, Boston. He was born in New York in 1847, was graduated from the New York Homoeopathic College and practiced here a short time.

Dr. JOHN E. BRUERE, who came here after retiring from practice in St. Charles, Mo., died Friday, in his home, 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, aged 76 years. He was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1859, and served as surgeon in the Union Army.

ROSE SNYDER, well known as an actress in the farces of Charles Hoyt, died on Thursday in her home, 102 West Ninetieth Street. Her death was due to heart disease, which caused her to retire from the stage. She was in the companies of Nat C. Goodwin, David Belasco, and Chauncey Olcott, together with her husband, Matt B. Snyder.

CHARLES F. PECK died yesterday in the home of his sister, Mrs. J. S. McMaster, 469 West 152d Street.

AGNES M. POST, wife of Morgan B. Post, died Saturday in her home, 8 Sunset Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

PAUL WILCOX DIES.

Retired Lawyer Formerly Represented Many Large Corporations Here.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 24.—Paul Wilcox, formerly a well known corporation lawyer in New York, died at his home in Sunset Avenue last night from complications due to Bright's disease. He was born in Boone County, Mo., on Oct. 3, 1858.

Mr. Wilcox represented many large corporations in New York, among them the American Press Association. He was also a Director of that association for a number of years.

In 1883 Mr. Wilcox married Mary Maul, daughter of William G. Maul of Omaha, Neb.

Moses Ground, Seneca Indian Chief.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Moses Ground, aged 72, chief of the Seneca Indians, died suddenly yesterday on the Tonawanda Reservation. Pagan rites will be observed at the funeral to-morrow, when representatives of tribes throughout the State will attend.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CRYSTAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. David Crystal of 140 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, a daughter, Nov. 22, 1912.

MAUBORGNE.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Nov. 23, 1912, to Lieut. J. O. Mauborgne, U. S. A., and Katharine Poor Mauborgne, a son.

MANDEL.—Nov. 20, 63 Hamilton Terrace, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mandel, a son.

NEWMAN.—Nov. 19, 79 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, a son.

Married.

MORRISON—SHIMBERG.—The marriage of Miss Gladys Shimberg of London, England, to Charles Leo Morrison took place Nov. 24. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are sailing Nov. 27 on the Mauretania to Europe. On their return to New York they will reside temporarily at the Hotel Majestic.

GOLDWASSER—LOEB.—Nov. 20, Ida Loeb to Benjamin Goldwasser.

LEVY—WEINBERG.—Nov. 21, Selma Weinberg to Harry Levy.

LOWENSTEIN — KRAUS. — Nov. 17, Clara Kraus to Theodore Lowenstein.

MINTSER—HORN.—Nov. 17, Lena Horn to Isidore Mintser.

O'DONOHUE—SHANNON.—Nov. 21, Anna L. Shannon to Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr.

OSTRO—LOEWY.—Nov. 17, Minnie H. Loewy to David L. Ostro.

SPEARS—MITCHELL.—Nov. 20, Edna M. Mitchell to E. Martin Spears.

Brooklyn.

McMILLAN—JOSLIN.—Nov. 19, Lida Joslin to Lamont J. McMillan.

Died.

AGENS.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 23, 1912, Emma V. Hulbert, wife of Thos. V. Agens. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 127 North Grove St., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth.

BRUERE.—John E., at his home, 310 West 95th St., on Saturday, Nov. 23. St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

CARROLL.—Joseph D. Carroll, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1912. Funeral from his residence, 57 West 75th St., Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, 1912, Ellen M. Clarke, beloved wife of Francis J. Clarke and sister of Michael J. Duffey. Funeral from her late residence, 137 West 101st St., New York City, Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary.

CONNELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1912, at his residence, 927 Madison Av., Eugene T. Connell, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Joan the Baptist, 76th St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1912, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—At Berlin, Germany, Nov. 9, 1912, Jacob E. Conklin, in his 55th year. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, Allison Av., Haverstraw, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 27, 1912, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of West Shore train leaving New York, West 42d St., at 11:30 A. M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1912, at 161 Henry St., Brooklyn, Harriet Seabury Crane, daughter of Alden Seabury and Cornelia Tucker Crane, in the 19th year of her age. Funeral service at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

DADIRRIAN.—Dr. Markar G., Nov. 24, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Dieran Dadirrian, Hastings-on-Hudson, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 26. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 11:55 A. M., arriving in Hastings at 12:46 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery. California papers please copy.

ELLIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, at Willsboro, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Burrell Ellis, wife of Arnold H. Ellis. Interment at Woodlawn, Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodlawn for train leaving New York at 10 o'clock.

FISHER.—Sarah E. Dix, wife of Francis D. Fisher, in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23. Funeral services at Chapel Mount Auburn, Monday, 24th, 8 A. M.

FLING.—Sunday, Nov. 24, at 290 W. 92d St., Helen W., wife of the late Henry C. Fling, in her 80th year. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOXWELL.—Nov. 23, Dorcas Foxwell, beloved wife of Charles E. Foxwell. Funeral services from her late residence, 47 Perry St., on Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

FRAZIER.—At Garrison, N. Y., Herbert Frazier, son of the late B. W. Frazier. Funeral on Tuesday at Garrison, on arrival of 11:10 train from Grand Central Station.

HURD.—On Friday, Nov. 22, 1912, Lucy Van Alen Hurd, widow of the late Samuel H. Hurd of Boston, and daughter of the late James I. Van Alen of New York. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

KAPPELER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 23, 1912, at the home of her son-in-law, John B. Arnold, 23 Dixon St., Tarrytown, N. Y., Dr. Jessie Kappeler, widow of the late Dr.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of General Appraisers Passes on Protests of Importers.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained a protest filed by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher relating to the classification under the act of 1909, of single cylinder bar hoists. They were returned for duty by the Collector at New York at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. The importers said the machines were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for "engines."

It has been decided by the board that metal dials used as parts of sewing machines are not dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act of 1909 for "sewing machines." The Collector at New York classified the dials as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for," with duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The board affirms this tax.

The board sustained the demand of Joseph Blank and the Ernest Wiener Company that steel clip plates be allowed to enter under the present tariff at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 128, as forgings. The Collector's assessment at 45 per cent. under the metal schedule as goods not provided for is reversed.

Protests against the assessment of duty on articles of metal and wood inlay, or so-called intarsia, were sustained. The customs authorities held the goods dutiable under the present tariff at 45 per cent. under the metal schedule. L. & M. Wille, the importers, said wood was the component material of chief value. The board reversed the Collector and granted duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 213.

The board decided that machines imported by P. C. Kuyper & Co. were dutiable under the existing law at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "sewing machines." The Collector was held to have erred in returning the articles at 45 per cent. under the metal schedule.

CRUDE RUBBER UNSETTLED.

Demand Uneven and Prices Unsteady Last Week—Para Receipts.

Last week the local crude rubber market was productive of an unsteady demand and somewhat unsettled prices. The opening of the week witnessed a continuance of the improved activity on the part of buyers that marked the latter half of the week preceding, and, stimulated by the firmer tone in London, Brazilian, African, and plantation rubber showed increased strength. At mid-week, however, the local demand fell off somewhat, and prices on Upriver fine, smoked sheets, and biscuits and sheets were shaded a half cent to a cent a pound.

Apparently made cautious by the decline, buyers held off more or less for the balance of the week, and the market closed weaker to the extent of a cent a pound on the above-mentioned grades. Sellers did not appear to be greatly alarmed, and little evidence of selling pressure was apparent.

The feature of the week in the foreign markets was the sale of several hundred tons of plantation rubber at London. Prices obtained at the first day of the sale ranged from 4½ to 6 cents a pound higher than at the last previous auction. These figures were shaded slightly, however, as the sale progressed. Advices from Para placed receipts there for the first half of Novmber at close to 1,800 tons.

PAID $2,851,496 DAMAGES.

Texas Railroads' Bills for Injuries Up $1,000,000 in Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 24.—H. G. Askew, statistician for the leading Texas railroads, has completed a compilation of the sums paid out by thirty-two of the leading lines of Texas as a tribute to the damage suit industry and in satisfaction of meritorious claims for personal injury cases for the fiscal year ending June 50, 1908, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

In dollars and cents the increase in personal injury payments by these roads jumped from $1,847,701 in 1908 to $2,851,496 in 1912, more than $1,000,000 on a mile basis. The thirty-two roads averaged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, a payment on account of personal injuries of $143.54 a mile. The same roads for the year ending June 30, 1912, average on a mile basis on account of personal injury payments $206.13 a mile.

FALL, '13, KNIT GOODS READY.

Additional Lines of Cotton Underwear Opened—Hosiery Active.

Additional lines of cotton-ribbed and fleece-lined underwear for Fall, 1913, were shown last week, but there was still a good deal of uncertainty in this end of the market. Many of the leading lines have not as yet been opened. Regular customers covering their requirements, however, are generally being taken care of. Owing to the unstable condition of the primary market, there is a variance of opinion as to what the prices for standard goods should be. With cotton at present high levels it is conceded that prices will have to be advanced over last year's opening quotations, or else the weight of the garments reduced. One representative selling agent said that it was impossible to produce full weight underwear unless substantial advances were asked.

An unusual feature of the present market is the heavy duplicating on medium weights for immediate delivery. Heretofore at this time the demand has been mostly for heavy weight merchandise. Large orders for Winter weights, especially woolens, are coming in from the North and Northwest, where stocks are said to be light.

Wool and worsted hosiery is selling well for next Fall. Cotton and fleece-lined hosiery, however, are not being shown generally. Although some salesmen with these goods are out now, Dec. 1 is the date set by many of the large manufacturers for the opening of the new lines.

CANNED GOODS MART STEADY

Vegetables Helped by Thanksgiving Demand—Fish and Fruit Slow.

The proximity of Thanksgiving and its pies caused a picking up in the demand for canned pumpkin and squash in the local market last week. Unfortunately, the improvement was not general, and, so far as the vegetable end was concerned, the market presented few new features. Buying was largely limited to the satisfying of immediate or near-by needs, but selling pressure was not great, and the tone was firm for the most part. Tomatoes were still held at 85 cents for standard No. 3s by many sellers, but rumors were heard of 2½ cent concessions from this price where storage facilities were not of the best. The spot call for standard corn was not heavy, but a fair demand for future Western peas was in evidence. String beans were not greatly wanted, but the paucity of stocks of this vegetable kept prices firm.

There was no important development in the week's activities in the fruit market. The better grades of California fruits were in limited supply, and the market was firm, with an upward tendency. The call for canned fish was generally light.

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JERSEY BANKS IN CONTEST.

Northern and Southern Group Have Candidates for State Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Banking and financial circles are a great deal more interested than appears on the surface in the fight now on for the Treasury portfolio of the State. North Jersey banking institutions, it is said, want State Controller Edward L. Edwards of Jersey City made State Treasurer, while the South Jersey banks favor Ward E. Grosscup, Democratic State Chairman. Edwards is cashier of the First National Bank of Jersey City. Grosscup is a resident of Wenonah, Gloucester County, a real estate man, and affiliated with financial institutions in South Jersey.

For many years the Mechanics' National Bank of this city has been the State Bank. The State's deposits went there in the old Democratic days, owing to Henry C. Kelsey, who was Secretary of State, and a power in this institution. Of late years, under the Republicans, this bank has been the working institution of the State.

Should Edwards land the Treasurership it is more than likely that the bulk of the State funds will go to a North Jersey bank, probably to one in Jersey City, and only enough funds, it is thought, will be kept here to pay the State House employes each month and for emergency purposes.

There are several South Jersey banks which will want the State funds if Grosscup is made State Treasurer.

FIND ABUSES OF CREDIT.

One Borrower Has Twenty-nine Accounts in State Institutions.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The Credit Bureau, established in the State Banking Department by Superintendent George G. Van Tuyl, Jr., at the beginning of the year, by means of which records are kept of the loans put out by individuals, has disclosed some extreme cases of overextension, as will be told in the forthcoming annual report. A case was found in which the borrower maintained loan accounts in twenty-nine institutions, and in another case an individual was discovered borrowing in the names of thirty different individuals and corporations.

The Credit Bureau was established last January in the New York branch office. A record is there kept of borrowers of large amounts in State institutions. In this way the department is able to check the activities of ambitious promoters who purchase control of banking institutions in order to obtain additional facilities to further their own speculations. The operations of undesirable and irresponsible borrowers are watched. This class is very eager to prey upon the country institutions.

Some instances have been found in which directors appear to be large stockholders in their banks; but the majority of their stock is hypothecated in other institutions. Occasionally they even go so far as to borrow upon their qualifying shares. Some do not hesitate to cause large loans to be made to themselves and to their companies, as well as to individuals with whom they are associated, without giving proper security to the bank.

In the event of flagrant abuse, banks are advised of the condition of borrowers in order that further extension may be prevented.

ASK MORE TO CARRY MAILS.

Railroads Want Increase, Not Decrease, with Parcels Post Starting.

The mail-carrying roads are asking for a larger compensation when the new parcels post service starts on Jan. 1. Lines representing 92 per cent. of the aggregate length of all railway routes in the United States have joined in a protest to Postmaster General Hitchcock against his proposed reduction of the present compensation paid, which does not take into consideration the probable increase of the amount of mail matter to be handled when the parcels post becomes effective.

In a statement issued by a general committee appointed to act for 268 railway carriers, embracing 214,275 miles of trackage, a denial is made of the Postmaster General's contention that the roads are now overpaid for carrying the mails, and it is urged that the rates for services and facilities furnished to the Post Office Department are, and for a long time have been, unjustly low.

Postmaster General Hitchcock in his estimates to the Sixty-second Congress suggested that the basis of payment now in effect could be changed to accomplish a reduction of about 20 per cent. To this the railways, through the committee, reply that the compensation has not been fairly remunerative to the carriers. With the increase in mail matter because of the parcels post the railways will lose money, it is contended.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MOROK AEROPLANE COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Morok Aeroplane Company of 303 Fifth Avenue, engaged in the construction of aeroplanes, and providing flights for exhibition purposes, by George M. Dyott, an aviator and creditor, for $2,600, of which $1,000 is for money loaned to the company on Aug. 15, and $1,600 for services as aviator in making flights for a period of eight weeks. The assets are estimated at $4,000.

ADOLPH SILVERMAN, Manager, 116 Fulton Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $13,000, to Harriet G. Coogan, on a lease of 434 Sixth Avenue, and no assets.

MORRIS LEVIEN, cloak and suit manufacturer, 217 Grand Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $7,550 and assets $1,300, a one-third interest in the Elgie Cloak Suit Company of 217 Grand Street. Among the creditors are H. Kohn, $2,750, and L. Kohn, $1,250.

ADOLF MOSKOWITZ, residing at 195 Seventh Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition, with liabilities $6,768 and no assets. Among the creditors are Joseph Feldman, $2,300, and Adolf Grunbaum, $1,000.

SAMUEL COHEN, school teacher, of 982 East 165th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,031 and no available assets. He has only one creditor, George W. Salinger of 44 Broad Street, on a judgment for $1,031.

GEORGE M. SEMKE, truckman, 108 Front Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $837 and assets $126.

BUTLER FLORIST, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed George W. Elkins receiver for Butler Florist, Inc., of 18 East Forty-sixth Street, bond $750. The assets consist of some flowers, fixtures, $200, and accounts, $1,500.

WESTERN RAINCOAT COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Alex Wolf receiver for the Western Raincoat Company of 34 West Houston Street, bond $500. The assets consist of accounts, $2,400, and stock, fixtures and machinery, $500.

DAIMLER IMPORT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Daimler Import Company, automobiles, show liabilities $67,261, and assets $4,626. Among the creditors are Lawrence F. Braine, $25,000, and the New Netherland Bank, $23,278.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—On petition of Clara E. Bowen of Providence, R. I., Judge Morton in the United States District Court to-day appointed Horace B. Stanton of Boston receiver for the National Envelope Sealing and Stamping Company. The petition sets forth that the concern has liabilities of $100,000.

A voluntary petition of insolvency was filed to-day by Martin E. Kelley, doing business as Glynn & Kelley, druggists, Waltham. The liabilities are $22,106, of which $20,939 is unsecured. The assets are valued at $6,703.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acme Waist Co., Julius or Isaac Rashkis, and Frieda or Freda Rashkis—H. B. Claflin Co., $245.
Berlin Construction Co.—Westervliet Foundry and Machine Co., $228.
Same—Same, $1,889.
Black, Israel, and Meyer Wolfson—H. B. Claflin Co., $461.
Boston Gold-Copper Mining Co.—C. W. Wright, $4,673.
Butler, Walter C.—W. D. Faris et al., $225.
Biederman, Charles R., and Jessie (or Teresa Irene)—J. R. Hodgman, $1,201.
Boye, Charles W.—J. Israel, $204.
Blank, Samuel, and George Davis—W. Walker, $550.
Burdge, Henry C.—F. L. Martin, $419.
Campbell, C. Fred—E. R. Brock, $196.
Dealy, Margharita—L. Opper, $352.
Brukker, Roy—E. J. Cody, $453.
Davidson, Manuel and Sofie—L. Fuchs, $2,295.
Friedman, Hyman—M. Geringer, $601.
French, Sarah—Stanley Court Realty and Construction Co., $1,187.
General Film Publicity and Sales Co.—C. M. Mapes, $513.
Glass, Siegfried—J. S. Watson, $2,281.
Gleickenhaus, Julius E.—W. H. Thompson, $294.
Gingold, Thomas—A. M. Dinner, $617.
Grau, William A.—L. C. Joyce, costs, $107.
Green, Joseph, and Joseph Schwartz—People, &c., $1,000.
Havlina, Vincent—J. Steffl, $223.
Heitz, Charles—H. J. McArdle et al., costs, $110.
Herzog, Samuel, and I. Leon & Co.—J. Goshen, $225.
Hartigan, Joseph—National Nassau Bank, $216.
Joseph, Martha—Bamberger-Stern Co., $105.
Jones, Thomas N.—S. W. Shipway, $330.
Kalmus, Benjamin and Angus—C. Headley, $129.
Katz, Israel, guardian—Bakers and Consumers' Compressed Yeast Co., costs, $108.
Le Blanc, Alexis—I. Stein, $386.
McKeon, Bartholomew—Leonard Bros., $101.
Manville, Clara C.—Lichtenstein Millinery Co., $545.
Males, Samuel—J. W. Place & Co., $148.
McVeety, Henry J., and George E. Van Brunt—Northern Bank of New York, $153.
Mason, Jennie C.—M. B. Coutant, possession of property and costs, $282.
McCarthy, Patrick J.—A. J. Bates & Co., $1,313.
O'Brien, Thomas J.—E. W. Lawrence, $158.
Ornstein, Morris A.—L. W. Thompson et al., $132.
Same—Campbell Knitting Mill Co., $550.
Ornstil, Arnold, and George Blauman—Keystone Textile Co., $278.
Rudnick, Louis—J. Cohen et al., $770.
Ruppert, Jacob—E. Mulvany, $889.
Scherer, Maria C.—S. L. Havey et al., $237.
Scharnberger, Gustave—Union Concrete Co., $278.
Sherman, John S.—Lawyers Title Insurance Co., $1,688.
Smith, Francis—T. Troy, costs, $112.
Scharnberger, Gustave—M. Eberhart & Sons, $258.
Swirsky, Max—C. Morrison, $169.
Salerno, Frank, and Maddalena Colucci—People, &c., $500.
Tiernan, Michael—M. Borman, $1,851.
Vulcan Ins. Co.—M. Glick et al., $859.
Winchel, George C., and Samuel Fraboys—M. Wachsman, $164.
Wein, Jacob—Blumenthal & Bickart, $118.
Walter, Eugene—"Joseph," $223.
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—S. Levin, $533.
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—L. Bricker, $200.
Warnstedt, Henry L.—M. Friedman, $845.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Moneypenny, Robert B., and Carsten E. Platt—Scarsdale estates, Nov. 7, 1912, $259.
Andrew J. Robinson Co.—T. McDonnell, April 23, 1910, (reversed,) $9,193.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

It is said that the export of wild raw silk from China to foreign countries amounts to nearly 200 tons annually, valued at about $5,000,000. Two-thirds of the export is of Manchurian origin, the balance being credited to the Provinces of Szechwan and Shantung. The total production of cocoons in South Manchuria is roughly estimated at 150,000 baskets, (35,500 cocoons per basket.) It is contended that about $1,000,000 worth of wild silk finds its way to interior points of China and Japan, and that about $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 is exported annually to France.

According to figures published in the annual report of the Java Motor Club and transmitted by Consul B. S. Rairden, Batavia, there were 3,934 motor cars in Java on Dec. 31, 1911. In the rest of the Netherlands East Indies there were 400 more, making a total of 4,334. It is estimated that at the close of the first half of 1912 there were fully 5,000 automobiles there.

The report comes from Manchester that the Alexandria General Produce Association has issued an estimate of the Egyptian crop for the current season at 7,750,000 cantars, (practically 775,000,000 pounds.) This estimate shows a crop about 25,000,000 pounds greater than last year's.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west and northwest winds.

Florida—Fair Monday; slightly colder in south portion. Tuesday fair; light to moderate northwest and north winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light north winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate east winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday; warmer in north portion. Tuesday fair.

Utah—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas and South Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair; slightly warmer in west portion.

Ohio—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest and west winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, slightly warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday, local snows at night or Tuesday; light to moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, local snows at night or Tuesday in northern portion, fair in southern; moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Light local snows Monday or Monday night; slightly warmer. Tuesday fair; light to moderate south winds, shifting to northwest.

Iowa—Fair Monday, slightly warmer in central and western portions. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in western portion. Tuesday fair.

North Dakota—Cloudy Monday, local snows in eastern portion; colder in northwestern portion. Tuesday fair.

Nebraska—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,937. MOTOR BOAT.—A resident of Portugal has informed an American Consular officer that he is desirous of purchasing a motor boat and would be pleased to receive catalogues and price lists. He especially requests that complete specifications be given, such as dimensions, kind of motor, horsepower, speed, &c. Maximum price must not exceed $500. Correspondence may be either in Portuguese or English, preferably the former.

9,939. BRIDGE TIES OF OREGON PINE—The American Consul General at Tientsin, China, has forwarded copies of specifications, forms of tender, and newspaper advertisement calling for bids for sleepers of Japanese timber, Japanese crossing timber, and 7,100 bridge ties of Oregon pine. These supplies are needed for the Chinese Government railways, and bids will be received until Dec. 6, 1912.

9,940. OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES—The management of certain Asiatic railways is considering a project to adopt oil instead of coal as fuel for locomotives. It has been determined to undertake tests of the various systems now in use to ascertain which is the most economical and best adapted to the purposes of the company. The manager states that while the company is thus far more familiar with the Holden system of oil burning, it has no preferences or prejudices in regard to any system, and would be pleased to receive propositions and all particulars concerning any system of oil burning in locomotives which is now in successful operation. American makers of such devices should correspond with the head offices of the company in a European city.

9,941. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—A report from an American consular officer states that a firm of general commission merchants and manufacturers' agents handling American and British produce and manufactures has requested to be put in touch with manufacturers and dealers in the United States who wish to be represented in the western provinces of Canada. The firm furnishes bank references.

9,942. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PALACE—The American Minister to Haiti has forwarded a notice, with translation thereof inviting architects and engineers to submit plans for the construction of a new palace or executive residence and offices. It is the present intention to have a buildin costing about $300,000. Prizes of $500, $250 and $200 will be given for the best plans submitted. Competition opened Nov. 4 and will close three months later. The complete report, giving details regarding the construction of the building, arrangement of different sections, etc., can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

9,943. RED CEDAR TIMBER—An American consular officer reports that a firm in British East Africa, which possesses 1,000 acres of red cedar timber, would like to find an outlet for the product in the United States. Correspondence may be in English.

New Holiday Books For Girls And Boys

DAVE PORTER ON CAVE ISLAND
OR, A SCHOOLBOY'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION
By EDWARD STRATEMEYER
Eighth volume of "Dave Porter Series." Illustrated. $1.25.
Dave Porter, the best-known and best-loved character in all American books for boys, is again found with his friends at "Oak Hall," and these good fellows as well as good students are making the most of their life at the famous fitting-school.

FOUR BOYS ON PIKE'S PEAK
By E. T. TOMLINSON
Sixth volume of "Our Own Land Series." Illustrated. $1.50.
There is something attractive about the very name "Pike's Peak," and Dr. Tomlinson is the man to bring it out in a story for boys. The characters are the same four youths that have given readers so many good times before.

THE BOY WITH THE U. S. FISHERIES
By FRANCIS ROLT-WHEELER
Fourth volume of "U. S. Service Series." Illustrated from Photographs taken in Government Work. $1.50.
With a bright, active American boy as a hero, is told the story of the Fisheries, which in their actual importance dwarf every other human industry. The book does not lack thrilling scenes. The fish-farms of the United States are as interesting as they are immense in their scope. In strange and wild places, this work goes on, wonderful in its possibilities for our future welfare. This is the season's book of books for young Americans.

JOHN AND BETTY'S SCOTCH HISTORY VISIT
By MARGARET WILLIAMSON
Fully illustrated from photographs. $1.25.
One of the greatest elements of value in the journeys of John and Betty is the fact that each place mentioned has been visited and thoroughly studied by Miss Williamson. One wonders at the ability of the author to give so much of value in so fresh, simple and enjoyable a book.

JEAN CABOT AT WASHINGTON
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A master hand at telling "animal stories" holds the attention of four bright children so successfully that the demand for a "next-night story" cannot be denied, and twelve of the finest stories since "Uncle Remus" and Hans Christian Andersen are in this book. Children will be charmed, and grown-ups will be glad of such fine material for captivating young listeners.

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A new "Dorothy Dainty" book needs no praise, and thousands are ready to take it without even a description. This series simply has no rivals among books for girls of from six to ten. Nor do these books, so excellent in good taste and every quality of refined entertainment for children, fail to interest boys as well as girls.

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A WORD IN TIME

The Christmas Number of the New York Times Will Be Issued December 8th

IT will be an unusual number and include *Four Beautiful Christmas Pictures* painted especially for THE TIMES by four of the foremost artists in America.

The Paintings and Artists That Will Make This Edition Famous Are:

"Illumination"
by Sergeant Kendall, N. A.

"His First Christmas"
by Albert Sterner, A. N. A.

"Christmas Shopping"
by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr.

"My Ain Fireside"
by Henry McCarter.

The paintings will be reproduced on super-calendered paper, in the size of a full page of The New York Times, in all the exquisite colors of the originals. They will be printed on one side of the paper only, so they may be preserved and framed. There will be an extraordinary demand for this Christmas Number. The edition will be limited to regular readers of THE NEW YORK

TIMES

When it is exhausted it will be impossible to secure further copies. So to make sure of getting a copy, you should become a regular reader by giving your order at once to your newsdealer.

Thousands were unable to get copies of the Easter "Holy Grail" edition because they failed to place their orders in time. Don't miss this Christmas Edition, but become a regular reader to-day

The Christmas Edition of

The New York TIMES

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Berwick Stores Co., Berwick, Penn.; C. J. Gild, dry goods; Grand.
Sloan, R. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; woolens; Holland House.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss J. Baron, gloves; 71 W. 23d.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Barnett, cloaks, suits; 438 Broadway.
Liebel, J., Cleveland, Ohio; woolens; Hoffman House.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Mars, fancy goods; Victoria.
Blankenberg & Levinson, Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, hosiery, underwear, notions; Victoria.
Tobin-Walton Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Tobin, millinery; Victoria.
Siegel, F., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Hovland, Spring coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; C. H. Stevenson, notions, laces; W. H. Bruen, waists, suits, cloaks, skirts; 43 Leonard.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Renner, infants' wear, muslin underwear, ladies' house dresses; 20 West 22d.
Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, white goods, laces, corsets; 51 Leonard.
World Apparel Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Anthony, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 27th; Cumberland.
Goldstein Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Simon, coats, suits, dresses, Spring; 7 W. 22d.
Women's Toggery, Omaha, Neb.; A. Herzberg, jobs, Fall coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.
Stillman, John, Kalamazoo, Mich.; coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Garland's, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss B. Edgar, jobs, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Best Underwear Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, underwear; 1,270 B'way.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way; Gregorian.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; R. N. Eckenrode, furnishing goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

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the American Rug
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A DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED RUG
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SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL IN NEW YORK AND EASTERN STATES FOR A HIGH CLASS POPULAR PRICED SUIT AND COAT HOUSE; GOOD ARRANGEMENTS; MAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE ONLY NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX U 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A SALESMAN having an established trade throughout New England, desires good line of cloth, silk and washable dresses for the Spring. Morris Turner, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED salesmen to handle an up to date manufacturer's line of fancy leather goods and rufflings; commission basis. G. H. & E. Freydburg, 142, 144 Greene St.

SUBMIT SAMPLES.—Jobbing trade. Dog, Opossum and Marmot muffs and sets. We pay cash. Astor Cloak and Suit Co., 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BRYS, 140 West 22d St., will look at fur sets on Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE!
WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Will Sell To-day, Monday, November 25th, 10:30 A. M., at Their Salesroom,
13-15 Lispenard Street, New York,
VERY LARGE AND SEASONABLE STOCK RELIABLY MADE AND DEPENDABLE
CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,
Inventoried at over $40,000.00,
CONSISTING OF
3,000 Men's and Youths' Suits
in Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.
2,000 Men's and Youths' Overcoats
in Plaid Backs, Chinchillas, Kerseys, made in all the newest tailored effects.
2,500 MEN'S TROUSERS
in Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.
3,000 Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits, 1,500 Children's Overcoats,
Odd Coats, Knee Pants, etc.
A large portion of the above offering is the production of a prominent manufacturer, well known for the high class of his goods.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., Auctioneers.
Telephone 2436-2437 Franklin.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale
To-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 26th,
10:30 A. M.
David W. Biow & Co.
Will Sell at Their Salesroom,
13-15 Lispenard St., New York,
$35,000 STOCK
Men's and Ladies'
FUR COATS,
In Muskrat, Marmot, Persian Caracul, etc.
LADIES' FUR SETS,
In Mink, Fox, Blue Wolf, Hare, etc.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
CLOAKS & SUITS,
Skirts, Dresses, Shirt Waists, Taffeta Petticoats. The above offering comprises only up-to-date, dependable merchandise, and merits your attendance.

Vorzeiner & Sylvia sell imported cigars evenings at 6 West 125th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913. Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1912. GEORGE W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.
Dated, New York, the 26th day of August, 1912. BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.
JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOBSON, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HOBSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas B. Green, his attorney, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1913, next.
Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1912. JOHN E. SEMMES, JR., Administrator, C. T. A. D. B. N.
DOUGLAS B. GREEN, Attorney for Administrator, 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912. CEPHISE B. BROWER, LAURA L. BROWER, Executrices.
GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—In the matter of the application of JACOB H. SCHIFF, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, for an order directing that the unexpended balance in the hands of the petitioner be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which said fund was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions were made, and that on the transfer of said fund the Committee, as treasurer and other officers be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the petition of JACOB H. SCHIFF, verified November 13, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 14, 1912, and on the papers therein described, an application will be made by the petitioner, Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1911, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order directing that the balance of moneys in the hands of the petitioner, as such treasurer, be transferred for administration to such domestic corporation as in the judgment of the court will most effectually accomplish the general purpose for which the fund for the relief of sufferers by Russian massacres was collected, without regard to and free from any express or implied limitation, restriction or direction upon which the subscriptions to said fund were made, and that on the transfer of said fund to the corporation designated in such order, said committee and its treasurer and other officers and said petitioner be fully exonerated and discharged from all liability to account therefor, and for such other and further order or relief as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, November 13, 1912.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO,
Attorneys for Jacob H. Schiff, as Treasurer of the National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To HON. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York;

To the Contributors and Subscribers to the fund for the relief of sufferers from Russian massacres and other and similar atrocities, which fund was collected by a committee known as "The National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres," organized in November, 1905;

To the Following Specified Members of Said Contributors:

ADOLPH B. ANSBACHER, Elias Asiel, Siegfried S. Prince and William Erdmann, copartners, composing the firm of Asiel & Co.; Samuel Bloomingdale, Morris Fatmann, Harry S. Glazier; Philip J. Goodhart, Howard L. Goodhart, Edward L. Heinsheimer, copartners composing the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co.; Jacques S. Halle, Albert Stieglitz, Albert J. Erdmann, and George M. Goldenberg, copartners, composing the firm of Halle & Stieglitz; Bendet Isaacs; Philip Lehman, Arthur Lehman and Herbert H. Lehman, copartners, composing the firm of Lehman Brothers; Philip Lewisohn; Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., a domestic corporation; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, copartners, composing the firm of Lowenfeld & Prager; Eugene Meyer; Elkan Naumburg, Walter Naumburg, and George W. Naumburg, copartners, composing the firm of E. Naumburg & Co.; Herman Rawitser; Samuel Sachs, Henry Goldman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Harry Sachs, Paul J. Sachs and Arthur Sachs, copartners, composing the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Henry Sidenberg; Temple Emanu-El, a corporation; Henry M. Toch and Max Toch; Samuel Untermyer and Lewis S. Wolff;

To the Surviving Members of Said National Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres, viz.:

FELIX ADLER, Morris Asinoff, Julius Ballin, Joseph Barondess, Simon Baruch, David Belasco, Eugene S. Benjamin, Nathan Bijur, Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis Blumgart, Isaac Brandon, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Isidor Byk, Abraham Cahan, Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph H. Cohen, Lewis Coon, Philip Cowen, Charles Dittman, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Nathaniel Elsberg, E. W. Lewin Epstein, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Abraham Fine, Harry Fischel, Maurice Fishberg, Joseph Fox, Lee K. Frankel, Daniel Frohman, Howard S. Gans, Abraham Germansky, Henry M. Goldfogle, Julius Goldman, Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacques Guttmann, Julius Harburger, Charles Hartman, Daniel P. Hays, Henry S. Herrmann, Adolph A. Himowich, Nathan Hutkoff, Archibald E. Isaacs, Abraham Jacobi, Joseph Jacobs, George Jacoby, Meyer Jarmulowsky, Leon Kamaiky, Paul S. Kaplan, Abraham Kassel, Max J. Kohler, Arnold Kohn, Edward Lauterbach, Irving Lehman, David Leventritt, Ferdinand Levy, Joseph Levenson, L. Napoleon Levy, Samuel D. Levy, Isidore Lewi, Adolph Lewisohn, Max Lubetkin, Marcus M. Marks, Kaufmann Mandell, Louis Marshall, Harris Masliansky, Julius M. Mayer, Henry Morgenthau, Nathaniel Myers, Frederick Nathan, Max Nathan, Benno Neuberger, Joseph E. Newburger, Adolph S. Ochs, Jacob Pfeffer, N. Taylor Phillips, M. Warley Platzek, Hirsch Rabinowich, Henry Rice, Nathan Roggen, Otto Rosalsky, Herman Rosenthal, William Salomon, Leon Sanders, Jacob Saphirstein, Ezekiel Sarasohn, Samuel M. Schafer, Solomon Schechter, Leo Schlesinger, Jacob H. Schiff, Abraham S. Schomer, Max Schwartz, Isaac N. Seligman, James Seligman, Louis Seligsberg, Lee Shubert, Pierre A. Siegelstein, Henry Solomon, Joseph Spector, James Speyer, Alfred Steckler, Leopold Stern, Max Stern, Samuel Strasbourger, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Strauss, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Sol Sulzberger, Joseph Weber, Jonas Weil, Samuel Weil, Abraham L. Wolbarst, Henry Wollman and Paul M. Warburg.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 4th day of October, 1912, by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the steamship TITANIC concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the steamship Titanic colliding with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the subsequent sinking of said steamship for the reasons mentioned in said petition; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the clerk of this court on October 4th, 1912, and an interim stipulation in the sum of $96,000.00, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the said steamship Titanic, and her pending freigh, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount,

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the collision of the steamship Titanic with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the consequent sinking of said steamship on April 15th, 1912, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or beore January 14th, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the courtrooms in said building on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1912.

WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—YETTA LITTMAN, Plaintiff, against MORRIS LITTMAN, Defendant.—Summons with notice. Action for annulment of marriage. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1912.

MAYER & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 105 Attorney Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 28th, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Nov. 1, 1912.

Dated November 1st, 1912.

MAYER & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 105 Attorney Street, New York City, Manhattan.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.

LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.

WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE OBERSCHEIMER & MABIE CO., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to order made by John J. Townsend, referee in the above-entitled matter, on the 12th day of November, 1912, the undersigned receiver of the assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt sells all the property, assets, and effects of the above-entitled bankrupt, consisting of merchandise, fixtures, name, and good-will, accounts receivable, promissory notes, insurance policies, and other securities to the highest bidder at private sale, the entire business and assets to be sold as a going concern. Bids for the entire property, assets, and effects of the bankrupt as a going concern may be submitted to the receiver at his office at 169 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before November 25th, 1912, at 11 A. M., at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto; each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per centum of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event said property will be sold in such manner as the court may direct. Bids will be received and sale made, subject to approval of the court.

WILLIAM H. HENNEBERGER,
Receiver, 169 Reade St., New York.
HIERONIMUS A. HEROLD, Attorney for Receiver, 45 John Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of J. FRED HELF COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the property and assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of the trustee in bankruptcy, at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, December 5th, 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The property to be sold consists of printed copies of songs and other music, copyrights, plates, and the entire catalogue of the Helf & Hager Company and of the J. Fred Helf Company, together with the good-will and right to use the name "J. Fred Helf Company." The sale will be by open competitive bidding subject to the confirmation of the court. Detailed information with reference to this sale can be obtained from the trustee or his attorneys.

Dated, New York, November 20, 1912.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ELIHU ROOT, JR., Trustee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
COHEN, CREEVEY & RICHTER, Attorneys for Trustee, 15 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER BLAIR AND DAVID H. BLAIR, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of BLAIR BROS., and the firm of BLAIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 25th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., and at 2 P. M., at the West End Taxi Service Co., 246 West 65th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of arm chairs, couch, typewriter, electric fan, desk, fixtures &c., also (2) automobiles, at 246 West 65th St.

OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
MOSS, PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 19 Cedar St., New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTHSCHILD CO. 25c. DEPARTMENT STORES, Alleged Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, December 2d, 1912, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at 16 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above estate in bankruptcy, consisting of cash registers, fixtures, shelving, etc. The property may be inspected on Wednesday, November 27th, 1912, between the hours of 9:00 and 11:00 A. M.

PHILIP J. McCOOK, Receiver,
15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYNDS, LAJOYE CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 25th, 1912, at 10:30, by order of the court, at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' gowns and dressmakers' supplies. Property may be inspected on Friday, November 22nd, 1912, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
WALTER F. WOOD, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYNDS, LAJOYE CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 25th, 1912, at 10:30, by order of the court, at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' gowns and dressmakers' supplies.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver.
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
WALTER F. WOOD, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH & FRIEDMAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 25th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 45 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, fixtures, &c.

GUSTAVE HARTMAN, Receiver. H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS JAWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 25th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of muffs, scarfs, desk, safe, machines, etc. Inspection Nov. 22d and 23d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the Matter of the Receivership of The Mount Vernon National Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

By virtue of an order issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated November 16th, 1912, Philip Tillinghast, Receiver of The Mount Vernon National Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will expose to sale at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, known as The Mount Vernon National Bank Building, in the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester and State of New York, on

SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1912,

at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, all that tract or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, including three vaults, vault doors, and the safety deposit boxes and safes contained in said vaults, being particularly described as follows, to wit: "All the easterly parts of those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester and State of New York, known and designated by the Numbers Twenty-four (24) and Twenty-five (25) on a certain map entitled 'Map of Thirteen Acres of land adjoining the Village of Mount Vernon, in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester,' made by C. P. Ehrhard, Surveyor, dated September 1st, 1851, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said county, said pieces or parcels of land, taken together, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of South Second Avenue and the southerly side of East First Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of South Second Avenue seventy-six and sixty-four one-hundredths (76.64) feet to Lot Number Twenty-three (23) on said map; thence westerly at right angles to South Second Avenue, and along the said northerly line of Lot Number Twenty-three (23) forty-three and eighty-one one-hundredths (43.81) feet; running thence northerly along the easterly line eighty-six and four one-hundredths (86.04) feet to the southerly side or line of East First Street, and thence along the southerly side or line of East First Street forty-four and eighty one-hundredths (44.80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less."

The terms of the said sale will be 10% cash when the property is knocked down, the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty (30) days of the date of sale on delivery of a deed of conveyance; and the said sale will be subject to the approval of said District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
Receiver of The Mount Vernon National Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dated November 16th, 1912.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamers
OF THE
Fall River Line
Now
Arrive at and depart from
Pier 14, N. R.
(foot of Fulton St.)
instead of Pier 19, N. R.
SCHEDULE
Leave New York 5:00 P. M.
Due Boston 8:00 A. M.
The New England Steamship Co.

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
ONE WAY $1.50, ROUND TRIP, $2.50
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Hudson Navigation Co.,
Pier 32, N. R. Phone Spring 9400.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Fare Reduced: New York and
PORTLAND $3
Steel Steamships North Land & North Star. Sailings Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M., from Pier 11, N. R., near foot of Rector St. Commencing Thursday, Dec. 5th, and thereafter steamers will leave Pier 16, N. R., foot of Murray St.
Eastern Steamship Corporation.

"The Public be pleased."
REDUCED RATES
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 17,164.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE HOLLAND HOUSE OPERATING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Holland House Operating Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said The Holland House Operating Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 23d, 1912.

NO. 17,361.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY SALES COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Century Sales Company, Inc., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Century Sales Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 23d, 1912.

NO. 17,833.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS KLYBERG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Thomas Klyberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Thomas Klyberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 23d, 1912.

NO. 17,370.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OLIVER DOWIE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Oliver Dowie of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Oliver Dowie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 23d, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ALBERT POTTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Potter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Nov. 18th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 30th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 25th, 1912.

NO. 17,194.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL MORRIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Morris of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Samuel Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1570,) City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 22, 1912.

The New York Times alone publishes a Lost Bulletin for posting in public places. Space in the Lost Bulletin is free to New York Times Lost advertisers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailing to
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S. S. AMERIKA
(22,500 TONS)
November 26, 10 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS
In the world 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
CHRISTMAS SAILING
S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic.
(25,000 TONS)
December 12, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Amerika..Nov. 26, 10 A. M
†Patricia...Nov. 30, 2 P. M
Pres. Grant..Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
K'in Aug. Vic.Dec. 12,10 A. M
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
CHRISTMAS SAILING
*S. S. Cincinnati
(17,000 tons.)
December 9, 10 A. M.
S.S. HAMBURG..Jan. 11, 11 AM
(11,000 tons.)
S.S. CINCINNATI (ORIENT CRUISE)....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.
S.S. HAMBURG..Feb. 22, 10 AM
*Will not call at Algiers.

GRAND CRUISE
TO THE ORIENT
By the Palatial
S. S. CINCINNATI
(17,000 Tons)
Leaving New York
January 28, 1913,
to MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.
80 DAYS—$325 AND UP
Also Cruises to the West Indies, Panama Canal, Around the World, Italy, Egypt, Etc.

Nov. 30, Dec. 14.
Personally Conducted
CRUISES
Cuba, (Santiago,) Jamaica, Colon, (Panama Canal,) and Costa Rica.
By the well-known steamers
PRINZ JOACHIM and
PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM
Duration 25 Days—Cost $215
including meals and superior accommodations on board, hotel, railway fares, carriages, side trips, lunches, etc., etc.
Write for booklet stating cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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Panama Canal

This Winter is the last opportunity but one to see this marvelous feat of modern engineering.

The giant locks at Gatun, wonderful Culebra Cut, and the locks on the Pacific side are nearing completion and are now in the most interesting stage of construction, fully exposed to the view of the tourist.

22-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombian ports, from New York every Wednesday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River $135.00

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Or you can take a 12- or 14-day trip to Jamaica only and return at..... $85.50

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
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Or any steamship or tourist agency. 1

CHRISTMAS SAILING
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM. $50.00
S. S. URANIUM.....DECEMBER 5
One Cabin Only, Outside Rooms.
Uranium S. S. Co., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

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By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions.
Round World & South American Tours.
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

SAVANNAH LINE
to Georgia and Florida. G. R. Angevine, E. P. A., 501 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS F. WINCHLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis F. Winchler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Nov. 4th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 30th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 25, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL B. FORMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel B. Forman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Nov. 18th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 30th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 25th, 1912.

NO. 17,382.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horwitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Arthur J. Horwitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 23d, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina, Dec. 5, Jan. 15 Mendoza, Dec. 21
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
G. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
Mauretania Nov. 27, 1 A. M. Jan. 22
Lusitania Dec. 17, 6 P. M. Feb. 12
Dec. 24, 3 P. M. Feb. 5
Jan. 15, 1 A. M. Feb. 26
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CARMANIA Dec. 7, 10AM Jan. 11, 10AM
CARONIA Dec. 14, 10AM May 3, 10AM
CAMPANIA Dec. 31, 12 noon Mar. 12, 1 A M
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA DEC. 7, FEB. 12
PANNONIA JAN. 11, FEB. 27.
CARPATHIA MAR. 22
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
FRANCONIA NOV. 28 JAN. 18
LACONIA JAN. 4
CARONIA JAN. 30 MAR. 15
Express sailing Jan. 4, Monaco, Naples, Alexandria.
Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Tours in Spain. Quotations furnished for any Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States and Canada.
Now is the time to visit India. Write for Booklet.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
Twin Screw 18,694 Tons
S. S. Lapland
Sails from New York Nov. 27 New York Dover Antwerp
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis....Nov. 30 | St. Paul.....Dec. 14
New York....Dec. 7 | Philadelphia..Dec. 21
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R.
Minn'ha..Nov. 30, 10:30 AM | Minne'nka..Dec. 14
Minn'aska..Dec. 7, 8:30 AM | Minn'polis..Dec. 28
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland.....Nov. 27 | Zeeland.....Dec. 11
Kroonland....Dec. 4 | Finland.....Dec. 18
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*St. Louis..Nov. 30, 9:30 AM | Oceanic...Dec. 14
Majestic.....Dec. 7, noon | *Phil'phia..Dec. 21
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic ...Dec. 5, noon | Baltic .....Dec. 19
Cedric..Dec. 12, noon | Megantic ....Dec. 24
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic .....Dec. 12 | Canopic .....Mar. 15
Canopic .....Feb. 1 | Cretic .....Apr. 5
WINTER CRUISES
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4
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WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA
"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest and Finest in the Trade
JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days. $175 and Upward.
BOOK NOW FOR THE FIRST CRUISES
"ADRIATIC" NOV. 30 "LAURENTIC" JAN. 8
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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The Porto Rico Line has placed in its express and passenger service the magnificent
S.S. BRAZOS
a twin-screw vessel of 10,000 tons displacement, specially built for tropical travel. Large, outside staterooms, some with private baths. Spacious decks and social rooms.
You may leave New York any Saturday for San Juan direct, on one of our big, swift steamers. Send for booklet.
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For the business man and tourist Cuba offers an ideal outing.
HAVANA
—the quaint and fascinating, with its interesting people, gay scenes and excellent hotels, will charm you.

Canadian Pacific System

Wisconsin Central Ry.

First & Refunding Mortgage 4s, due April, 1959

Interest guaranteed by endorsement by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

The Wisconsin Central is the Chicago Division of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and Canadian Pacific Railways. These bonds cover all railway property now owned or hereafter acquired.

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Price to Yield over 4½%

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INVEST IN BONDS

By investing in bonds of high standard you would be surrounding your money with strong safeguards, and at the same time realizing a good return on your investments, which would yield from about

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Once you begin to buy sound investment bonds you will be conscious of a desire to add to your holdings—to increase steadily both your principal and your income. The result will be that some day you will find yourself in a strong financial position, which will make you easy in mind as to the future welfare of those dependent upon you.

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To Yield 5.50%

We offer the Bonds of a Public Utility Corporation with

Annual Gross Earnings Over $14,000,000

These bonds are secured by a direct lien on all the property of the company subject to underlying divisional mortgages. Population served 1,325,637, covering area of 37,755 square miles—the most rapidly growing section of a State whose population from 1900 to 1910 increased *nearly 3 times the ratio of increase of the entire United States.*

Earnings are nearly twice interest requirements

Complete circular on request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

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OUR BOND DEPARTMENT HAS AN Investment Service

which should prove of value to those who contemplate investing surplus funds, or exchanging present securities. Do you want us to write you about it?

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New York City's Proposed Waterfront Control

The proposed acquisition by New York City of additional waterfront property in Brooklyn directs especial attention to securities of the BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY and the BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY. Safe BUSH bonds are obtainable at prices to yield more than 5%, and the probability of their enhancement in value is strong.

Circular with colored diagram on request.

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SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTION.

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BONDS

30 SO. LA SALLE ST., Chicago, Ill. FIRST NAT. BANK BLDG., Albany, N. Y. SLATER BUILDING, Worcester, Mass.

LEGAL JURISDICTION FOR BRONX IN DOUBT

District Attorney Will Bring Actions in Supreme Court Instead of General Sessions.

NOT TO TAKE ANY CHANCES

Lawyer Klein Raised Contention After Conviction of McKenna for Murder—Rosalsky Against Him.

Becoming doubtful of the right of the Court of General Sessions and Jury to investigate cases coming from the Bronx, now that the question has been raised as to whether or not the Bronx has been a county since the passing of the Bronx County bill, on April 19, District Attorney Whitman decided to issue an order calling upon the Supreme Court Grand Jury, which is under the direction of Justice Goff, to convene at once and investigate all cases of a criminal character which had been brought to the attention of the District Attorney from the Borough of the Bronx.

This action is due to the contention of Emanuel Klein, counsel for Joseph J. McKenna, who was convicted of the murder of Sigrid Eckstrom, who was found strangled to death in the cellar of a house in Ogden Avenue, that Judge Rosalky, who presided at the trial, had no jurisdiction.

Judge Rosalsky held that the Bronx bill had no effect on the trial of McKenna, and, after his client had been convicted and sentenced to death, Mr. Klein appeared before Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court and obtained a writ of habeas corpus for McKenna, on the ground that the court which tried him had no jurisdiction. This writ is to be argued.

Mr. Klein based much of his case on the assertion that the Legislature had no right to delegate its powers, and that it had delegated its powers when it enacted that the matter should be submitted to the voters of the Bronx for consideration last election. This part of the bill is contained in Section 16 and reads:

At the general election in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the voters of the Borough of the Bronx the question shall the territory within the Borough of the Bronx be erected into the County of the Bronx, and if there appear to be a majority of the votes against erection of the County of the Bronx then this act shall be inoperative and void.

Mr. Klein contends that this section clearly shows that the bill is unconstitutional. He says that Section 17 of the bill is constitutional. This section says:

This act shall take effect immediately.

Judge Rosalsky Decides.

Mr. Klein says that this shows that the bill went into effect on April 19, 1912. Judge Rosalsky agreed with Mr. Klein, but said that the bill had no connection with the case on trial, as no provision had been made for the trial of cases in Bronx County. Mr. Klein then raised the contention that Section 5 of the bill provided that "in the meantime and to prevent interregnum" the county offices of New York County shall have jurisdiction, "except as hereinafter provided." He says that Section 9 is one of the exceptions made in the last four words of Section 5. Section 9 reads:

From and after the time of the taking effect of this act the Supreme Court, and on and after the first day of January, 1914, the County Courts, shall have jurisdiction over all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the territory of the County of the Bronx.

This section is later qualified to read that the Supreme Court of the First District shall have jurisdiction up to Jan. 1, 1914.

Judge Rosalsky did not believe the question could affect McKenna, as no provision had been made to carry out the section in question.

"I have examined very carefully the cases you submitted," said Judge Rosalsky, when the matter was submitted to him by Mr. Klein, "and, instead of the proposition you advance being against the ruling of the court, it seems to me that it is in harmony with the court's ruling. In my opinion, there is grave doubt as to whether the recent act of the Legislature of erecting a county in the Borough of the Bronx is constitutional. If it is unconstitutional, under the case of Barto against Himrod, the interests of the defendant cannot in any wise be affected.

"The Court of Appeals in Barto against Himrod said: 'If a legislative act be made to depend for its validity upon the result of a popular election it is unconstitutional. The Legislature cannot delegate to the people the power conferred upon it by the Constitution.'

Act Took Effect April, 1912.

"In the People against Ahearn, Chief Justice Cullen said: 'While the ultimate source from which all power is derived is the people, still, the people by their act when adopting a Constitution have limited their own power—that is, the Legislature cannot delegate to the people the power of making a law.'

"In the Bronx act the law took effect in April, 1912. The provision of the act contains a negative. If by a majority of the votes it should be determined that the Bronx should not be erected into a county, then the bill shall become inoperative and void, and in my judgment it is simply a play upon words, the effect is the same. It must necessarily follow that if a majority of the people approve of the law, then the law is operative and effective; if not, it becomes inoperative and not effective. So if the law is unconstitutional, as I have said, the interests of this defendant are in no wise affected."

Assistant District Attorneys Taylor and Reichter, who replied to Mr. Klein's argument, admitted that the bill became effective on April 19, but held that the law provided that the County Courts of New York County had jurisdiction up to the establishment of the courts in the Bronx. Others hold that the contention of Mr. Klein cannot be upheld, as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had not fixed times and places for the holding of a Special Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the Bronx, as provided in Section 6 of the bill. They also contend that, while the Governor should have appointed a Commissioner of Jurors for the Bronx, he did not do so, and it was impossible, therefore, to hold any trials there.

This, it is said, on good authority, will not have any effect upon the jurors in the Becker case who resided in the Bronx, and therefore had no right to sit as jurors in New York County if the bill was in effect at the time of the trial as Mr. Klein contends. This would affect the jurors and the Becker case, however, if Gov. Dix had appointed a Commissioner of Jurors for the Bronx.

Henry D. Sayer, the Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, says that about 10 per cent. of the criminal cases tried in this county come from the Bronx, and that the judgment in all cases tried after April 19 may be set aside if Mr. Klein's contention is upheld in the Supreme Court.

Company Changes Name.

The Title Insurance Company of New York will, on Jan. 1, assume its new name, "The New York Title Insurance Company," in accordance with an order of the New York Supreme Court made upon the application of the company. The officers regarded the old title as not sufficiently destinctive, tending to confuse the company with other companies doing about the same business.

Financial Notes.

Peach & Co. have issued a special circular on Prairie Oil & Gas Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The engagement of gold in Europe last week by our bankers, even though made under conditions which leave some doubt about the probability of a free movement of the precious metal to New York just at this time, brought into high relief one of the noteworthy effects of the very favorable state of our foreign commerce and gave one more point of emphasis to the prosperity of our home trade. It is the activity of that trade which has produced money rates here which make it worth while for us to profit by the opportunity which we are getting to draw gold from abroad. It has not been as a result of any feverish demand for money for use in speculation that our position in the international exchanges has again, after an interval of six weeks, brought us within reach of sharing in the world's new gold supply. The flow of gold to New York, which started in September, was interrupted only by the great volume of European selling of our stocks, which for a time offset the credits which we were steadily creating abroad through the increasing volume of our exports at a season when we were beginning to realize one great advantage of this year's bountiful harvest, the ability to export at good prices the country's large surplus agricultural production. That we have so soon overridden the barriers set up by the sale by Europe of probably not less than $75,000,000 of American stocks, the effect of which was all the greater by reason of its being concentrated within a period of thirty days or less, shows very clearly how inherently strong our position is in relation to the other money markets of the world.

The effectiveness of the purely commercial conditions which account for last week's recurrent movement of the exchanges in our favor may, however, be modified or even destroyed, so far as our power to draw gold is concerned, by any recrudescence of political disturbance of the financial markets. The course of events in the Balkans and in the relations of the great powers intimately concerned with the outcome of the war against Turkey must, therefore, be taken count of in considering from day to day the chances of a substantial easing of our money market through additions to bank reserves by means of gold imports. The money market has been much more of a factor in governing the recent course of the American security market than appears from a merely casual survey of conditions. It has been argued that call money at 6 per cent., or a little less than that, could not be considered a serious deterrent against expansion and improvement in the stock market contrary to the influence of other general factors if they were favorable. On this assumption it has been asserted that it must be, therefore, that not the money market, but apprehension over coming tariff revision was really responsible for the recent slackness of business on the Stock Exchange. In other quarters adverse influence of controlling importance has been attributed to other factors, but it is tariff revision which is being mostly commonly looked upon as the bugbear of the market. The argument is based on two assumptions neither one of which seems to bear close examination. In the first place the extent of the restrictive influence of the present condition of the money market is not to be measured merely by the rates currently quoted for the class of funds which the money market employs most freely, call money. This Fall the banks have been traveling very close to their reserve requirements—an unusual number of them have been carrying less than the required reserve, and active speculation in the stock market almost inevitably would speedily force an abnormal advance in rates which so far are governed chiefly by the legitimate demands of trade. Again the contention that the fear of tariff revision is causing serious concern is largely an assumption which cannot be demonstrated on the basis of the actual facts of the industrial and commercial situation as these are reflected in the business news of the day. Manufacturers, it is true, are giving expression to some uneasiness as to what may happen through interference with the tariff, but none of them point to any actual checking of business which is not readily explainable on considerations quite apart from the tariff.

The cotton and wool trades, the shoe trade, the business in iron and steel are all moving without any lessening of recent activity, or with no greater lessening than had been forecast by trade authorities on seasonal or other similar factors which govern trade. Early in October steel men felt that they had every reason to expect some let-up in the enormous volume of new business which had been flowing to the mills. It was felt that the volume had become abnormally great and that a contraction was almost inevitable for that very reason. In fact, however, more orders were added to the books of the steel companies in October than in any previous month in the history of the industry. And what has been happening in November? So far from any indication that there has so far been any falling off in unfilled orders it is understood that the Steel Corporation has on its books a tonnage very considerably in excess of that reported as of Oct. 31, when an increase of more than 1,000,000 tons was shown compared with the close of the previous month. Business after election is not bearing out the fears so freely expressed in protectionist quarters before election. May it not well be that even the modified fears of to-day will prove to be excessive?

October was marked by many new high records in industrial output and in commercial movements. In many lines business is moving on to new high records this month. One of the most conspicuous of October records was not presented in a manner to be accurately measured until the publication last week of the figures of the country's foreign commerce in that month. Exports rose $26,094,000, or 11.2 per cent. above the previous high record of December, 1910, and imports exceeded by $14,996,000, or 9.2 per cent., those of March, 1910, which until last week stood as the high mark in the country's import trade. Rapidly as imports increased exports about kept pace with them, so that the excess of the latter, our credit trade balance for the month, fell but a little short of the figure for October, 1911. But the story of our present position in the international exchanges, as compared with that which we occupied in previous years at this season, is only partly told by the mere figures of our excess exports, $76,701,000 in October and $359,727,000 for the ten months of the year. There must be taken into consideration the unusual position which we occupied in the international money markets for a year or more prior to the rapid expansion in our home trade in recent months. During that time we were lending to Europe instead of borrowing, and the effect of the position which we then assumed in the world money market has continued up to this time to exert influence upon the exchanges. Only this month are falling due some of the loans which we made months ago to Germany. Since then, it is true, we have been borrowers ourselves abroad, but in proportion to the credits which our experts are placing at our command our anticipatory borrowings from Europe have probably been smaller than in any previous recent years when high money has prevailed in the United States. The effect of this, of course, is to increase the efficacy of the present large volume of exports as a means of attracting gold from abroad. Granted a speedy and happy settlement of the Balkan situation, our power to draw gold from abroad may be measured only by the extent to which we reasonably require the metal to fortify our reserves against the great demands which unusual prosperity is making upon the credit facilities of the country.

Those demands include not only the requirements of merchants the country over, but also the temporary financing of many corporate obligations. There will mature during the next four months about $100,000,000 in short-term notes of industrial and railroad companies, and if to these be added other maturities and obligations calling for early payment and requiring the issuance of securities, such, for instance, as money due on recent purchases of equipment by the railroads, the total is raised to several hundred millions. And this without any reference to new requirements of capital for improvements or extensions, or for entirely new undertakings. It is much to be desired, therefore, not alone for the sake of the security market, but also for the comfort of corporations in financing their large requirements, whether for new undertakings or for the refunding of existing obligations, that the hope of a speedy restoration of peace in Europe be fulfilled. Without that we can hardly reasonably count on any large importation of gold or upon the avoidance of the recrudescence from time to time of the foreign liquidation in this market, which reflects uneasiness of the markets abroad and which last week caused a setback on the Stock Exchange and an upturn in exchange rates after our bankers had obtained $1,250,000 gold in London.

PESSIMISM RIFE IN BERLIN.

Official Assurances of Peace Are Received with Skepticism.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Another week of war alarums and the growing stringency of the money market combined to give a pessimistic tone to the Boerse operations.

They were of so discouraging a character that the conspicuously favorable reports from industrial regions proved futile. Trading, when not at a standstill, took place amid weakening prices. All issues closed yesterday several points lower than the week previous.

Official quarters continue to shower peace assurances upon the financial world and to rebuke the latter's irrepressible pessimism, but diplomacy is not in particularly good standing with investors as regards prophecy.

Unless the week opens with clearly defined hopes of peace between Austria, Russia, and Servia a recurrence of the recent panic would not be surprising.

UNCERTAIN WEEK IN LONDON.

General Undertone Is Good, However, and Brokers Are Hopeful.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The stock markets again spent an uncertain week, fluctuating with the varying aspect of the Balkan news. The public still holds aloof, and the consequence has been that very little real business has been done, but the markets retain a good general undertone. Leading brokers think that when business revives, home rails, coppers, and oils will take the lead. The bulls are building their hopes particularly on copper. It is regarded as certain that Americans will operate on a big scale in copper shares as soon as the political outlook is clear, and money tends again toward the East. The oil producing companies are earning unprecedented profits, which can hardly fail to bring this section to the front.

PARIS BOURSE IRREGULAR.

Optimism and Pessimism Shift with the Varying Balkan News.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Alternately optimistic and pessimistic Balkan news caused the Bourse to be irregular all the week. The general conditions, however, are considered sound, although business is reduced to a minimum. Prices remain firm.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,171,061.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 23. Bid	Ask.	Week's Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 23, '12.
71⅝	44⅜	3½	Oct. 31	2¾	Oct. 17	2½	2⅝	— ⅛	ALLIS-CHALMERS CO., 2d asst. paid	100	$17,164,100				2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝		800
59¾	39⅝	92⅝	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	84½	84⅝	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,000	Nov. 25, '12	1½	Q-Q-Q-Q	84⅜	86¼	83⅞	84½	63	69,500
101	92½	77	Sep. 19	52¾	Nov. 12	55¼	55½	— ⅛	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	54⅝	56	54	55¼	55½	6,500
138	122½	101¼	June 20	90	Nov. 20	90	92	— 4	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	90	92½	90	90	97⅝	1,100
...	...	160	Sep. 26	130	Jan. 2	137	139	— 18	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	145	145	136¼	137	129	930
12¼	8⅞	2⅜	Nov. 21	2¼	Nov. 23	...	...		American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. rts.	100					2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼		200
93½	77	47⅜	Oct. 11	11¼	Feb. 1	41⅜	42		American Can Co.	100					...	...	...	...	11¼	
58¼	42⅜	126¼	Sep. 19	90⅝	Feb. 1	122½	124	+ 2	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300				41,233,300				129	1,100
120	113	63⅝	Sep. 25	49⅝	Feb. 1	59⅜	60	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q-Q-Q-Q	41¼	43¼	40½	41⅝	11¼	44,700
...	...	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	118½	119¼	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	122¾	124½	122	124	90	6,720
62⅜	41⅝	47⅛	Nov. 21	30¾	Oct. 8	47⅛	47¾	+ 2	American Cities	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	60	60¾	59½	59⅝	55	2,000
245	201	83½	June 20	75½	Aug. 6	82⅝	82⅞	+ 2	American Cities pf.	100	16,284,700				119¼	119¾	119¼	119½	116¼	215
5	3½	220	Apr. 6	182	Nov. 7	175	180		American Coal Products pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	44¼	47⅜	43½	47⅜		10,424
20⅝	18	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	5¼	5½		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	80⅞	83	80½	83		3,770
25¾	16½	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	27½	30	— ⅛	American Express Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	Q	113	113	113	113		100
12⅜	8	30¾	May 20	18	Jan. 2	19	19¾	— ¾	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	59¼	60¼	57⅝	58¼	45	24,950
34½	20¼	17⅞	Apr. 22	9¼	Mar. 6	13	13½	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	11,274,400				178	180	178	180	213	140
43¼	32½	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	34	35	+ ⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	12,545,300	Aug. 15, '05	1		5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5½		900
110¾	102	47½	Nov. 18	31⅜	Feb. 27	46¼	46½	+ ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾		28	28	27½	27½		600
5⅝	3	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	107	107½	+ ¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000				19½	19½	19	19¼		1,000
43⅝	31½	19⅛	Aug. 5	4¾	Jan. 10	14⅜	15¼		American Locomotive Co.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾		13	13⅝	12¾	13	10½	2,300
83⅞	56⅝	69¼	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	61½	62½	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼		34½	34⅝	33⅝	34		16,950
108½	98¾	91	Sep. 26	67⅜	Feb. 1	80	80½	+ ½	American Malt Corporation.	100	22,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	46⅜	47½	46¼	46¾	27⅞	1,400
325	225	100⅝	Sep. 26	102⅜	Jan. 2	106⅝	107	+ ¼	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	5,737,300				107¼	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	36½	16,950
190	25	19	Oct. 18	12⅜	Mar. 6	191	196		American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	13	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	103	220
122½	112¼	44⅝	Oct. 8	26	Jan. 19	39	40	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	2½	Q	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¾	4⅜	600
119½	111	133½	May 13	114⅜	Jan. 12	120¾	121¼	+ ½	American Snuff Co.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '12	1¾	Q	79⅝	81⅜	79	80	43½	1,100
153⅜	131½	124	Sep. 27	115½	Jan. 5	120	121	— ⅝	American Steel Foundries	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q-Q-Q-Q	106¾	106⅞	106	106⅝	73½	21,550
...	...	140¼	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	142	142⅜	— 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼		193	193	191½	193	103⅝	963
...	...	324½	July 1	241½	Jan. 11	269	270	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	40	40	40	40	34¼	520
...	...	106⅜	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	104½	105½		American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	120¼	122	120¼	120⅜	118	300
36½	25½	98½	Nov. 22	97⅝	Nov. 14	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛	American Tobacco Co.	100	334,748,200	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q-Q-Q-Q	120⅜	120½	120¾	120⅝	115⅜	1,300
90¼	85½	31	May 17	18	Nov. 19	19	22	+ ⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	49,314,700	Sep. 1, '12	2½	Q	142⅞	142⅞	142⅝	142⅝	141⅜	300
34½	24½	94½	Mar. 21	79½	Nov. 19	19	22	+ ⅛	American Water Works Co. pf.	100	51,434,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q-Q-Q-Q	270	270	268	270		3,000
41⅜	29	41⅜	May 2	25½	Jan. 25	30	31¼	— 1¼	American Woolen Co.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	104¾	105¼	104¼	105	69⅝	825
108	106½	48	Oct. 2	35	Feb. 1	33	35		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000				97⅝	98½	97⅝	98¼		550
116⅝	99⅝	127½	Oct. 3	103¼	Feb. 1	43½	43⅝	+ ¼	American Writing Paper pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	19	20½	18	20½	28½	1,500
105½	100⅝	111⅜	Oct. 4	103½	Feb. 1	120	120⅜	— 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	81	81¼	79½	80⅜	88	1,010
139¼	117	104⅛	Feb. 10	101⅝	Jan. 11	107½	107⅝		Assets Realization Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 1, '12	75c	Q	33½	33½	33½	33½	27¾	2,420
...	...	148½	Aug. 12	133⅛	Jan. 10	102	102½	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	43⅝	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	27¾	100
...	...	60¾	Aug. 30	53⅜	June 18	138½	138⅞	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	172,757,000	Sep. 2, '12	1½	Q-Q-Q-Q	121	121	121	121	50½	7,000
107	103¼	108¼	June 17	102⅜	Feb. 2	55	56	— 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	Q-Q-Q-Q	107⅞	108¼	107¼	107⅝	107⅜	100
109¾	93½	111⅝	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	106½	106¾	+ ⅛	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	59,854,700	July 10, '12	3½	SA	102	102	101¾	101¾	103⅝	10,800
21¾	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 10	⅞	Mar. 23	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	138	139	137⅛	139	137	2,050
28½	26	51⅝	Oct. 2	⅞	Mar. 23	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	100	20,000,000				90	91½	89¾	91⅜		36,400
66¾	54	80	Sep. 23	27¾	Feb. 27	40¾	41¼	— 1	Batopilas Mining	100	152,314,800	July 1, '12	3½	SA	267	268¼	264½	265¼	241⅝	400
84⅝	72	94½	July 2	56⅛	Feb. 27	96	96¾	— 1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	20	8,931,980	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	100⅝	102¾	100⅝	102¾	30½	22,980
31	28	40⅝	Apr. 30	29	Nov. 22	28¾	29		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,862,000	Dec. 31, '07	12½c		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	4,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	14,908,000				40¾	41½	39½	40¾	30¾	700
247	195⅝	72½	Oct. 5	53¾	Nov. 12	62⅞	63½	+ 1⅜	Butterick Co.	100	45,000,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾		70¾	71	68½	70	30¾	27,050
...	...	85½	Oct. 7	59¾	Nov. 18	91	91½	+ 1¼	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	100	14,647,200	Sep. 3, '12	¾	Q	89¾	93¼	88⅝	91¾	59½	2,200
333⅛	183¾	283	Aug. 15	226½	Mar. 4	263⅝	265½	— 2½	California Petroleum pf.	100	10,372,900				30½	30½	29	29	18	24,700
...	...	21	Nov. 21	20⅜	Nov. 20	...	...		Canadian Pacific	100	10,100,000				...	...	...	...	30	600
105	91⅜	101	Nov. 1	100	Oct. 28	100¾	101	+ ⅜	Canadian Pacific rights	100	180,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	61	64¼	60¾	63	...	36,400
320	260	38⅜	Sep. 24	16½	Feb. 27	29½	29¾	+ ¼	Case (J. I.) Thrashing Machine Co. pf.	100					90	91½	89¾	91⅜		400
86¾	68¾	100½	Oct. 17	80	Feb. 27	96	96¾	+ ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	267	268¼	264½	265¼	241⅝	22,980
25¼	17⅛	395	Apr. 27	305	Jan. 9	365	375	— 2	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	39,582,500				20¾	21	20¾	20¾		400
49¼	35½	82¾	Oct. 3	68¼	Feb. 1	81	81¼	— ¼	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	100½	100⅞	100⅜	100½		4,700
133¼	103⅜	20⅜	Oct. 26	16⅜	July 12	18	18½	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	27,336,800	Nov. 1, '12	2	Q	29½	30	27⅝	29½	22½	700
141	141	39½	Apr. 8	31¼	Sep. 18	34	36	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	100	62,795,700	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	97⅛	97	95	96¾	94	8,000
150½	138⅛	117⅜	Nov. 7	90⅜	July 13	114⅜	115	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	45,153,200				368	368	368	368	310	1,300
...	3⅜	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	141½	143	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	40,906,300				81¼	81⅞	80¼	81	75¼	100
27½	16½	3⅜	Apr. 18	1⅜	Feb. 16	1¾	2		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	18⅜	18⅞	18¼	18½	20¼	13,150
66	48⅜	50⅜	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 17	47⅛	47¾	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	39	2,800
36⅞	25	62½	Apr. 23	52	Nov. 15	51½	52	— 1¾	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	115⅞	116	114¾	114¾	36	800
60	43	43⅜	Sep. 26	23¾	Feb. 28	36¼	36¾	+ ¼	Chino Copper	100	8,523,000				141	141	141	141	116⅛	215
82	70	45	Feb. 2	38	Nov. 19	38	40	— 1	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '12	3	SA	139⅞	140¾	137½	140	145	10,424
75½	63	76⅞	Jan. 19	72	Nov. 18	72	75	— 1½	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	5,878,190				1½	1½	1½	1½	2	3,770
148½	128¾	71	July 16	67	June 15	68½	70		Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	47,656,300	Sep. 1, '10	2		48⅝	48¾	47¼	47¼		100
15¾	9⅝	149½	Aug. 12	138¼	Feb. 17	142½	142⅜	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	100	54,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾		53	53	53	53	23¾	21,050
83	73	22¾	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11	2	A	36½	37	36	36⅜	28	500
75	60	80½	Oct. 18	76¼	Jan. 3	81½	82	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	38	39	38	39		1,700
...	...	85	June 15	70	Apr. 2	83	88	— 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	72	73	72	73		200
174⅞	159¼	173½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	167½	168½	— ½	Products Refining Co.	100	49,777,300				66½	66½	66½	66½	77⅞	200
570	505	569	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	540	551	+ 1½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	142	143½	141½	142⅝	141	200
35	17⅜	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	21¾	23	+ ⅝	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,965,400	June 15, '12	3	SA	79	81½	79	81¼	11¼	5,100
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅝	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '12	2½	Q	85	85	85	85	75	1,700
38¼	29	36¼	Aug. 21	23¾	Nov. 23	25⅞	26	— 1⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	39,277,000	Oct. 20, '12	2½	Q	168¼	168½	167½	168½	171½	100
30½	17⅛	23	May 15	15½	Sep. 9	16½	17½	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				540¾	549⅝	549⅝	549⅝	550	400
97	82	100	Nov. 8	92½	May 9	99	100		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	Q	21½	22½	21½	22⅝		200
38⅜	27¼	39½	Apr. 8	30¾	Jan. 11	33⅞	34¼	— ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	Q	40	40¼	40	40¼		500
61¼	45⅝	57⅜	Apr. 11	50¼	Feb. 3	51⅛	52	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				27⅝	28	25¼	28	48½	200
49¾	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	42½	43	+ 1	Du Pont de Nemours Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¼	Q	16½	17	16	17	32½	8,100
...	...	21¾	Sep. 25	11¼	Feb. 23	13½	18		ERIE	100	112,378,900				99	99	99	99	19⅛	325
168⅜	142	52¾	Sep. 26	37⅜	Jan. 23	42	47½	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2		34¼	34⅞	34	34	32½	10
51¾	35	188⅛	July 25	155	Jan. 2	183	184¼	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2		51⅝	52¼	51	51⅝	53	8,900
86⅜	74½	42⅝	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	35⅞	36½	+ 1½	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1¼		43¼	43½	43¼	43½		2,100
...	...	82⅝	Sep. 3	70¼	May 2	79	79½	+ 2½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 15, '12	1½	Q	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	44⅝	300
...	...	3	Mar. 18	2¼	Nov. 23	2¾	2¾	— ¼	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	100	77,753,200	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	42¼	45	42¼	44¼	16¼	200
140	119	81	Sep. 9	70⅝	Nov. 4	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛	General Motors	100	15,546,900				182	185¼	182	182½	153¾	800
63¾	53⅜	109¼	Sep. 16	106	Sep. 26	106⅜	107¼	+ ⅝	George W. Helme Co.	100	15,929,400	Nov. 1, '12	3½	SA	35	36	35	36	37⅜	4,600
...	...	143⅜	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 11	138⅜	138¾	+ ⅝	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	78	79¼	78	79¼	77¾	875
98	93½	87	Aug. 12	85½	Nov. 4	86	87		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	35,591,400	Oct. 31, '12	30c	Q	186	186	186	186		800
102¾	93¾	96½	Sep. 13	95½	Nov. 9	95¾	97	+ ¼	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	60,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1	Q	2½	2½	2¼	2¼		23
...	...	141½	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	127½	128½	— ½	Great Northern pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	71½	71⅝	70½	70⅝	41½	11,470
...	...	21¾	Oct. 10	18⅛	Sep. 16	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	100	209,990,100	Nov. 1, '12	1¾	Q	107¼	107¼	107	107		1,600
56⅜	39¼	22	July 2	16⅜	Jan. 3	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼	Guggenheim Exploration	25	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c		138	139⅜	137⅜	138⅜		600
...	...	67⅞	Oct. 15	53⅜	Jan. 3	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼	HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT & P.	100	18,082,100	Oct. 1, '12	62½c	Q	46⅜	47⅛	45¾	47⅛	127⅜	9,900
129¾	99½	53⅜	July 9	40	Nov. 21	53	55	+ ¼	Havana Electric Ry., Light & Power pf.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	2¾	SA	55	55⅜	55	55	43	2,600
128¾	115	120⅞	Sep. 10	105¼	Feb. 1	120⅜	120¾	+ ¼	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	15,000,000	Nov. 16, '12	3	SA	86	86	86	86		400
103⅜	9	121⅝	Apr. 15	115½	Nov. 22	118	118	— 2½	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	100	109,296,000	Aug. 3, '12	3½	SA	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		100
50⅜	44⅜	19⅜	May 23	9⅜	Jan. 17	13¾	13¾	— 1¼	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	100	14,458,860				128	128	128	128	144¼	110
44	22	62⅞	May 22	45⅞	Jan. 3	53	54	— ⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	60,419,500				19½	20⅝	19½	20¼		813
90¼	80	34	Jan. 2	23	Nov. 9	25½	26	+ ⅛	International Agricultural	100	16,955,900				19⅞	20½	19¾	20¼	14¼	32,600
80	74	84⅝	Apr. 8	78⅝	Nov. 4	78½	79½	+ 1	International Harvester	100	7,520,000				65¼	67	65	66¾	45½	19,700
81	74	81	Mar. 21	74½	Nov. 19	74½	75½	— ⅝	International Harvester pf.	100	77,451,100	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	40	40	40	40		15,400
31¼	26	81	Sep. 30	22½	May 29	27⅞	28	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	57,623,300	Sep. 3, '12	1¾	Q-Q-Q-Q	121	121¼	120	121¼	106	100
65⅝	56	56⅝	May 29	27⅞	Jan. 3	62½	62¾	+ 1⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	17,442,900				115⅛	115⅞	115½	115½	106	3,000
95⅞	70	102⅜	Sep. 26	70	Feb. 27	91	91½	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '12	½	Q	13¼	14	13	13⅝	120½	100
107½	100⅜	108⅞	Aug. 19	103	Nov. 21	103	104	— ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	Q	54	54	53⅛	53⅜	10	3,300
111	104	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	144½	145	+ 1	KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMP. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '12	1½	Q	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26⅛	46¼	1,300
111	63	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	139½	140½		Kansas City Southern	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	38	1,300
113⅞	103	3⅜	Apr. 18	1⅜	Feb. 16	1¼	2		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	30,000,000				74½	74½	74½	74½		300
9	3¼	50⅜	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	47⅛	47¼	— ½	Kayser & Co. (Julius)	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼		100
50½	50½	62½	Apr. 23	52	Nov. 15	51½	55	— 1¾	Kayser & Co. (Julius) 1st pf.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 11, '12	1	Q	62	62½	62	62½	30¾	1,400
152⅜	124¾	43⅜	Sep. 26	32	Jan. 15	38	39	— ⅝	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	100	2,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	1¾	Q	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	66	500
90½	87½	86⅞	Sep. 30	70	July 10	70	75½	+ ⅝	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	100	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	SA	108¾	108¾	108½	108½		100
38⅝	30	114½	Sep. 30	29	Mar. 21	49¾	50	+ ½	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	4,896,100				76	76	75	75⅝		200
104¼	101¼	108⅜	Jan. 4	104	Mar. 16	105½	106		Laclede Gas Co.	100	34,978,000				82	82	82	82		20
180⅜	151	185⅞	Jan. 15	155⅞	Feb. 5	175¼	175½	+ 1¼	Lehigh Valley	100	9,500,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	50	51	49	50¼		1,800
...	...	225	Oct. 18	156⅞	Jan. 15	213	214	— ⅛	Liggett & Myers	50	60,501,700	July 13, '12	5	SA	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	82	1,500
...	...	47⅛	July 26	41½	Nov. 19	41	41⅞	+ ⅛	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	21,496,400				173½	176¾	173⅝	175½	214¾	340
...	...	103⅝	Nov. 16	102½	Oct. 14	104⅜	105¼	— ⅛	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	100	8,000,000				214⅜	214⅝	214½	214⅝	178¾	25,900
170	136½	170	Aug. 14	145½	Nov. 20	145½	146½	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	100	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜		350
...	...	9⅝	Oct. 11	8⅝	Nov. 19	...	...		Louisville & Nashville rights.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '12	3½	SA	104½	104½	104½	104½		550
95	74½	92¼	July 17	75¼	Jan. 31	84½	86	+ ⅛	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	41,380,400				146	147	145¼	146⅜		1,800
77	68	70⅛	Jan. 22	67¾	Nov. 14	67½	68		Mackay Companies pf.	100

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS endorsed "Proposals for Steam Generating Units" will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., December 14, 1912, and then and there publicly opened, for two 75 K. V. A. steam-driven alternating current generating sets and switchboard delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau. WM. M. SMITH, Acting Chief of Bureau. November 20, 1912.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	64¼	66¼
Albany So. 5s..	1,392,000	2½	S	.....	93	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	M. & S.	93	99
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	85	90
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	46½	47½
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	85½	86½
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,190,100	3	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	76	77
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10½
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	101½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,086,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	65
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,037,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	196	198
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 12	87½	91
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	77	80
Capital Trac....	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	124½	125
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110¼	110½
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40.....	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Citz. L. H. & P. 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Clev. El. R 5s, '13	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	101
Cleveld Ry. 1st 5s, '31	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100
Col. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Do common..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble.	840,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	85	95
Do unstamp..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Con. Tr. of N. J.	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88¾
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	75½	76½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¾
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92
El. B. & S. pf..	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
L. St. L. & Sub. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	99¾b	101b
Do coll. tr. 5s, '32	7,000,000	1¼	Q	F.M.A.N	..	..
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Elec. Util. Cor.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	34	..
El Paso E. 5s, '32	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	84	87
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
Fed. L. & T. Co	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Do preferred	4,750,000	..	..	.....	35	38
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	83	86
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	94	98
Ga. Lt., P. & Rys	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '41	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	85
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	85½
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	105
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	3	S	M. & S.	..	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105	
receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70½
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do 1st l. r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	104½	105¼
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75½	76½
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	84
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, 1d	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92½
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	2,049,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s, '39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20...	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Min. St. Ry. 6s. '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 12	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,068,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '19	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97¾	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	99
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102¼
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N. Y. & Westch'r Ltg. G. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	85
Do deb. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. H. & Mont. P.	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	4	5
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	40	45
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	87¼b	89¼b
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,568,000	..	..	.....	85	..
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,568,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	94¾
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,838,000	2½	S	A. & N.	91½	92½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Ottum. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Port. Gen. El. 5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub U Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	108	108½
Do pf. ($50)..	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$48	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do preferred	5,200,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	81	83
Roanoke R. & E. 5s '53.	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58	v	5	S	J. & S.	96	98
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rockid. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81	85
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,504,008	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '50	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	1,591,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	95
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	100
	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Asked.
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 12	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100¼	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Sprgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	83½
Stan G. & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$22	$24
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 15, 12	$50b	$51b
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 2, 12	76½	77¼
Tri-City R. & L.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do 5s of '23..	2,826,200	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	94½	95½
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, 1949.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97¾	..
Unit. R. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¼	83
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
UG & E of NJ. 5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
U.L. & Rys 5s, '32	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
United Util.....	4,375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100b	102½b
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	95½	97
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	10,345,000	2½	Q	J. & S.	95½	96
Do con. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 12	86	90
Wash.-Va. Ry..	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	88¾	89
Do preferred	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	84	84¼
W. Cit. G. & E. pf	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	50	51½
West'n Power..	500,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	77	80
Do 6% cum. pf	14,670,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92½b
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	6,000,000	..	..	.....	26	27½
West. St. G. & E	V	V	V	V	55½	56½
Do preferred	3,503,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	102
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	1,800,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 12	57	60
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	3,400,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	95b	100b
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s, '31	877,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
				A. & O.	98	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 23, 1912. Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)...	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15,12	51¾	53
Do pf. ($50)..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,12	52¾	54
Amer. Chicle..	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 15,12	215	222
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	102¼
Am. Glue Co..	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	100	105
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	143	146½
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	52	56
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	Q	Nov 15,12	75	85
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	155	159
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	100	100½
Am. Typef'ders Do preferred	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	50	60
Am Writ. Pap.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	102	103½
Ass'n V'neer Mfs. & Dock 6s, '41	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	3	4
Arlington Mills	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales Gum & Choco. Co..	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	116	118½
Do 6s	V	V	V	V	30	33
Bab. & Wilcox.	V	V	V	V	68	70
Bliss, E. W., Co.	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	103	108½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	82	90
Bord. C. Milk..	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	120	126
Do preferred	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	116	117½
Brit.-Am. Tob..	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 12	108¼	110
Brad. Copper...	11,000,000	y6	y	Sep 30, 12	23⅜	23½
Do 6s	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9½
Do 7s, new..	4,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	184	185
B.R.T. 5% notes	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	184	185
Case, J. I., pf...	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	96½	96¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	100	101
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	141	142
Do preferred	1,267,200	3¼	A	1907	1¼	3
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Sep. 2, 12	23	25
Computing-Tabulating Rec...	V	V	V	V	650	680
Do 6s	V	V	V	V	46	47
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34..	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	80½	81½
1st s. f. 5s, '50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	92	93
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	92¾	92⅞
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	11	14
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	50	60
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	85	88
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	105½	107
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do preferred		..	..	.....	24¾	24¾
Int. Nickel.....	38,000,000	2	..	Dec. 2, 12	68	72
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	132	134
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	107	108
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	8,250,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	70	71½
Lanston Mono..	619,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	96	97
L. V. Coal Sales	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	99½	100½
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	6,060,800	2½	..	Oct 21, 12	91½	92
Man. Sht. W....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	235	240
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Marconi of Am. (new)	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	70	73
Mays Oil ($1)..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	102½	103
McAndrew & F.	875,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6¾
Merg. Linotype	V	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	24	25
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	12,797,800	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	190	195
Otis Elevator..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	223	225½
Do preferred	6,371,500	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	93	95
Penn. Textile....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	75	78
Pett. Mull.....	1,575,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57.....	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	33	34
Proc. & Gamble	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do preferred	12,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,12	85	88
Royal Bak. P..	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 12	500	600
Do 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	214	217
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	107	108
Singer Mfg.....	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	114½	115¼
Stand. Coupler.	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	140	152
Stand. Oil, N. J.	1,200,000	2	S	Jun 29, 12	288	290
Do preferred	100,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 16, 12	35	40
Stern Bros. pf.	300,000	4	S	Jun 29, 12	389	391
Studebaker Cor.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	106	110
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	.....	78¼	80
Temple Iron 4s.	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 2, 12	43	44
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf.....	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	94½	97
Do

WHEAT'S LONG FALL SLIGHTLY CHECKED

Impending Argentine Harvest a Growing Influence as Stocks Reach Congestion Here.

RICH CROPS AND WAR ALARMS

Cotton Up with Cloths — Provisions High, Though Hog Receipts Swell —Oats Alone Firm Among Grains.

The wheat market during the last week declined to new low levels, hesitating the last four days of the week at slight reactions from the low point. The decline in values was again the result of the position of the cash wheat market both at home and abroad, and the tremendous accumulating tendency of the wheat supplies. The political conditions in Europe did not have any important influence, although the war news did serve to keep the bears timid and make them run quickly on any indication of an upturn.

The decline from the high level of October has been 10 to 12 cents a bushel, and such a decline is naturally enough to make even extreme bears hesitate and operate in a very conservative manner. The position of the market is an interesting one at present. The season is approaching when very frequently there is a considerable recovery in values brought about by the harvest uncertainties regarding the Argentine crop. The market is usually apt to hesitate during December and frequently recovers sharply on the Argentine news.

At present the Argentine news is very favorable. There has been a little unfavorable weather but not serious. Harvesting is just about beginning in the North and it is important that the weather continue good for the next month in order to get the wheat taken care of in fine shape. The recent rains which have caused some uneasiness are, however, very beneficial for corn. The rains there are equivalent to good mid-June rains here. The Argentine acreage is officially given this year at 19,960,000 acres against 17,079,000 acres last year.

Private estimates are that the Argentine crop with favorable weather will be a record one. The export surplus of Argentine wheat would, under such conditions, be approximately 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 bushels, against about 100,000,000 bushels the past year. The Argentine crop harvested last December was 169,000,000 bushels, and the crop of 1908 was 152,000,000 bushels. Favorable rains have been reported from Australia, and the new wheat supply which will be available after the 1st of January, promises to be a liberal one.

The official estimate of the Russian Spring wheat crop was given out recently showing a gain of 161,000,000 bushels over last year. The Winter wheat crop, according to the official report, is 54,000,000 bushels more than last year, making a net increase of 215,000,000 bushels over a year ago. Russia has recently been shipping very freely, and at the close of the week was reported offering in large volume. The world's exports of wheat have been very heavy recently, possibly due to the fact that European buyers were much more exercised over the war situation earlier in the season than believed at the time, and bought very heavily. This would account for the enormous world's exports that are now coming on the European markets, and tend to prevent any nervousness over the press accounts regarding the political situation.

The latest revised statements indicate a total wheat crop of the fifteen leading countries of the world of 248,000,000 bushels more than last year. The great gains are in the principal exporting countries. This accounts for the freedom of the world's exports, and the pressure of competing countries to sell wheat notwithstanding the lower level of values.

The American situation has further developed along the line of immense receipts and heavily accumulating stocks. The visible supply on Monday showed an enormous increase, about half of which was, however, due to a correction in the Buffalo stock. In addition to the correction of the American figures at Buffalo, it is claimed that there are about 4,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat outside the breakwater, which may come into the visible supply of bonded wheat the coming week. The position at Buffalo is still very greatly congested, and the wheat is being held afloat, owing to the inability of the railroads to move the grain away from Buffalo promptly. Exporters are still very seriously hampered by the traffic situation. So far the railroads have brought the grain forward in fairly good shape to meet steamer dates, but the situation is too critical to encourage large new business.

In the Northwest the receipts have continued heavy. The country is expected to sell wheat freely after the field work ceases. In the Canadian Northwest the receipts have been good, but the congestion at Fort William and Port Arthur has been such that an embargo is reported on the moving of wheat forward on the Canadian Pacific, and this will sooner or later tend to restrict the total receipts. Manitoba is selling considerable wheat for export, but the total sales are small compared with the receipts. Apparently every effort is being made to move wheat from Western lake ports to Eastern lake ports before close of navigation.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The movement down of the corn market has carried prices off from the high level of the end of October about six cents a bushel. The decline this month has been slow but steady. At Chicago December corn sold at 53⅝ on Oct. 29, and the low point was 46⅞. The decline has been due to the crop estimates, and the weather conditions. The trade accepts the big crop estimates, and while there is a slight variation in the total figures, still, everyone admits an immense crop. The weather conditions have been almost perfect this Fall, and the crop is in condition to move in better shape than usual. Even the corn meal mills are reporting corn dry enough to probably grind within a week or ten days. Notwithstanding this, however, the country has not offered the new corn freely. Nevertheless, there has been a steady drifting down of the interior cash corn markets toward the level of the contract deliveries. The actual receipts of corn are, so far, quite limited. It is expected, however, that the movement will increase materially after the first of next month, and, owing to the high quality and good weather, some of this corn may grade contract. Usually very little new corn grades contract in December without being dried. Some export demand has been met with on the decline, but Europe has recognized the immense size of the American crop, while her current wants are being supplied by the record-breaking Argentine exports. These will probably continue for some weeks longer and supply the European requirements until American corn begins to arrive abroad. Since May 1 Argentina has exported 164,000,000 bushels.

OATS.—The oats market has been very steady during the week, influenced by some decrease in the interior movement. The receipts for the week were 1,100,000 bushels less than the previous week, while the interior shipments of 5,000,000 bushels were 300,000 bushels in excess of the receipts. Exports from the seaboard for the week were 1,922,000 bushels. The movement eastward has had considerable influence on the Western market, due to the small stocks at Chicago, but Eastern distributors claim that the Eastern demand has now been apparently satisfied after months of active buying, and the export inquiry has lessened materially. This may be due to the fact that it is very difficult to effect near-by business on account of the traffic situation and Winter shipments stuff will come in competition with the Argentine exports. The new Argentine crop is estimated at record figures. For the last eleven months the Argentine exports have been 65,000,000 bushels, and with a big crop in prospect Argentina will undoubtedly be a free shipper after the first of the year, which will come in competition with the American exports.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has been irregular. The trade was more active and prices at the opening of the week advanced to the highest figures for the movement, reacting moderately toward the close of the week. The reaction was partly due to the heavy hog receipts at Western points. The receipts of hogs for the week were the largest for any time this Fall, averaging for five days over 100,000 a day, indicating that the recent improvement in values for hogs had stimulated the country selling. The demand for hogs has been fairly good from packing interests, and there has been a good demand for fresh meats of all kinds. Cattle have reacted a little from the extreme high. The average price of all kinds of live stock, however, is materially above last year, while the price of feed stuff is generally lower. An estimate by a prominent Western firm claiming 6,600,000 hogs less in nine leading States than last year at this time was an important factor in the advance of the early part of the week. This decrease is much in excess of the indications from the last Government report, and the effect of the estimate was minimized by the heavy movement of hogs for the week.

COTTON.

With the undertone to the cotton market persistently strong during the past week, there were substantial gains registered, and the previous high prices were eclipsed. The relative strength in the near deliveries was noteworthy, serving to emphasize the disparity between local futures and actual cotton at the South, it being impossible to deliver on contracts in this market on a basis remunerative to the seller. Peremptory statements were made that the nucleus for the rising tendency of quotations was still to be found in the seemingly insatiable demand for spot cotton, this fostered by the activity at American trade centres.

Speculation, as usual, has played a part in the developments. The short interest was further intimidated and curtailed by the assiduity of those active on the constructive side of the price list, while bullish enthusiasm manifested itself in quarters heretofore unaffected, thus furnishing the market with additional buying power. It is only fair to say, however, that when the high prices were registered, and a great outpouring of contracts was witnessed for the account of speculative holders, the absorption was of an impressive character.

The entire supply and demand situation was interpreted in a light during this last week which augmented the confidence of holders. Crop estimates were reduced, and, while it is not unnatural for opinions to be modified and influenced by the course of prices, there seems to be less certainty of the big yields which had been unhesitatingly predicted some time ago. Several estimates were promulgated, and, while these in the main suggested that a crop of over 14,000,000 bales, including linters, was likely, the disposition to predict a crop of around 14,500,000 and upward was less pronounced.

It was noteworthy that where ginning estimates during the earlier part of the week were forwarded of around 10,300,000 bales a crop guess was supplemented for approximately 13,600,000 bales of actual cotton. This could only be construed as meaning extremely active ginning so far this season. The official census report showed that to Nov. 14 there had been 10,291,000 bales ginned, which, while more than 1,000,000 bales under the total reported the same time a year ago, represented 1,400,000 bales for the period, compared with 1,342,000 the preceding season.

At this time in 1911 there was about 72,7 per cent. of the crop ginned, so that, if the lateness of this season's crop has been entirely overcome by the exceptionally favorable climatic conditions of recent date and the last ginning figures are equivalent to the same proportion of the probable crop, a yield, inclusive of linters, of close to 14,500,000 bales is indicated. The next ginning report will be awaited with interest, and it would seem that the smaller crop guesses will have to be revised if the figures are large, but undoubtedly there will be a wide divergence of opinion pending the official Government estimate to be issued during the early part of December.

Conforming with the more bullish sentiment, there has been a tendency to consider only the aspect of the situation which would be consistent with higher prices. In this respect the fact that there has been more cotton brought into sight thus far this season than last, with 6,488,000 bales reported by The Chronicle, against 6,433,000 bales, was taken to mean that farmers were content with prevailing levels and were marketing freely, and that the suitable picking weather was reflected in the heavy receipts recorded; not that the crop was approaching last season's in size. In contrast with the previous year, the advices from the Southeast are now to the effect that many of the fields are already showing signs of having been picked clean. It will be remembered that a year ago, due to the low prices which farmers were offered, there was a disinclination to employ pickers and more or less cotton was plowed under.

A liberal crop in most of the Western sections is certain, but the conflict of opinion is in regard to the deficiency of the East. The claims of the crop in the Atlantic belt having been considerably under earlier expectations seemed to exert more influence, possibly because the trade was susceptible to news of bullish import. Apart from this, however, the admission that hedges were not being pressed for sale, and that the promise of the foreign crops, (India and Egypt in particular,) were lowered, led to a belief that the production will not be burdensome even if there is unwarranted pessimism as to the American crop possibilities.

It is evident that the spinners' takings, which are about 250,000 bales under last season, will bear close scrutiny from week to week. Due to the optimistic trade situation at home, it has been conceded that American wills will be record buyers. The cloth markets have all displayed remarkable strength, so that mills have been enabled and willing to accede to the higher asking prices for cotton held at the South. The movement of cotton to the other side is also a potent factor. As to this, there have been nearly 4,000,000 bales shipped, against a like amount a year ago. As there are 60,000 bales more on shipboard not cleared than last season, an important diminution in the exports would not seem to be imminent. However, it is inconceivable that the outward movement of cotton will continue as liberal as it has been, but it remains to be seen whether the shipments will fall off in a manner drastic enough to nullify the statements that the season's exports will approximate 9,500,000 to 9,750,000 bales, against the 10,500,000 bales of 1911. As yet the higher cost of cotton does not seem to have adversely affected the demand, although claims of this character have been current, together with intimations that sooner or later the prospective tariff revision will be a factor, as will the delay in arriving at an amicable adjustment of the Balkan dispute.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Despite the appreciable advances which were scored during the last week in the cottonseed oil market, the predicted increment of crude offerings failed to materialize. To this can the greater part of the enhancement of values be attributed. Evidently the holding ability of Southern mills had been minimized. Futures did not advance as rapidly as the actual oil at the South, notwithstanding the many claims of their being a great deal of buying of a highly speculative character. Southerners were conspicuous at times in the absorption of oil contracts, thus denoting confidence in their stubborn attitude of relinquishing only limited amounts of crude oil when opportunity is presented.

Occasional rises in the cotton market were referred to as an incentive for much of this speculative demand, but it was indubitable that there were other factors which exerted influence. In this respect a literal scramble for seed was a factor. Leading refiners were credited with the statement that profits in crushing operations were negligible, due to the high levels which were being paid to the farmers, and that an advance in oil values was imperative. It was obvious that some of the leading trade concerns were identified on the buying side during the week, taking mainly of the near deliveries and forcing these options to a premium.

Consumers have not materially altered their policy of accepting limited quantities of oil when needed, but seemingly this inquiry in the aggregate has been more than commensurate with the available supplies. According to most authorities the best descriptions of cotton oil are most actively sought. It has been asserted by enthusiastic interests that the increase in the consumption by compound lard manufacturers this season will go a long way toward counterbalancing the deficient takings of soapmakers, while the smaller cotton crop will prove a partial offset to a prospective reduction in export sales this year. On the other hand, there are many in the trade who are opposed to further advances at present, with intimations that crude will accumulate and will be marketed with difficulty at a later date. The aggressiveness, however, from these forces in checking the advancing tendency has been feeble. Meanwhile, most opinions are for a crop of seed cotton close to 14,000,000 bales, and it has been reiterated that while higher seed may prove a bullish influence at this period, it ultimately will mean a greater oil production than would have otherwise occurred.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Last Week's List Showed 61 New Levels—Foodstuffs Unsteady.

The fluctuation in the cost of foodstuffs played a prominent part in the changes indicated in Dun's list of minimum wholesale commodity prices last week. Twelve of the thirty-one advances shown and ten of the thirty declines were confined to this one market. Drugs, chemicals, and oils contributed nine advances and eight declines, and the metal market added five and three respectively. Grains showed four declines, doubtless as the result of the size of current crops. The other changes were scattered among burlaps, hemp, leather, tallow, rubber, and turpentine. Thirteen of the declines were quoted lower than last year's figures, while but five advances claimed similar distinction.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
ADVANCES.			
Butter, creamery extras.	.35	.84½	.86
Apricots, dried, California, standard, in boxes	.09	.08½	.15
Chlorate potash	.09¼	.08½	.08½
Chloroform	.25	.20	.23
Oil lemon	$2.05	$2.00	$1.50
Hemp, Manila cured, spot	.11	.10½	.05½
Leather, union backs, heavy	.41	.40	.33
Glazed kid	.16	.15½	.10
Belting butts, No. 1, heavy	.50	.49	.42
Pig iron, basic, valley, furnace	16.50	16.25	12.35
Pig iron, Bessemer, Pittsburgh	18.15	17.90	14.90
Gray forge, Pittsburgh	16.75	16.40	13.40
Iron bars, refined, Pittsburgh	1.65	1.55	1.20
Spelter, New York	.075	.0745	.0675
Oil, cocoanut Cochin	.10¾	.10¾	.12
Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white	.062	.06	.0575
Oil, lard, prime, city	.96	.90	.80
Petroleum, crude	1.80	1.70	1.80
Refined, cargo lots, in barrels	8.50	8.35	7.35
Refined, bulk	4.80	4.65	3.85
Beef, live, Chicago	5.25	5.20	4.50
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.40	7.30	5.70
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	11.32½	11.15	9.20
Pork, mess, Chicago	17.25	16.62½	15.62½
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.62½	10.25	8.25
Rubber, upriver fine	1.05	1.04	1.02
Mackerel, Norway No. 1, 165-180	32.00	31.00	32.00
Norway No. 4, 425-450	13.50	13.00	16.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	.20	.19	.1325
Pepper, Singapore, white	.18	.17½	.15⅝
Tea, Formosa, fair	.15	.14½	.17
DECLINES.			
Beans, marrow, choice	5.80	5.85	4.75
Beans, medium	4.65	4.75	4.20
Burlap, 10½ oz., 40 inch	.068	.069	.054
Burlap, 8 oz., 40 inch	.066	.07	.0415
Eggs, near by, fancy	.52	.55	.50
Apples, dried, choice, in cases, 1911	.06¾	.07	.09
Currants, dried, cleaned	.07⅝	.08⅝	.07¾
Acid, acetic, 28 per cent.	2.00	2.17	2.00
Acid, sulphuric, 66°	.90	.90	.90
Balsam tolu	.87½	1.00	.50
Bay rum, Porto Rico	1.57	1.58	1.65
Cantharides, Chinese, white	.36	.37	.40
Flour, Spring patent, new crop	4.50	4.80	5.25
Flour, Spring clear, new crop	4.20	4.25	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.06	1.00¼	.99
Malt	.70	.72	1.35
Oats, No. 2 white	.38½	.39	.54½
Rye, No. 2	.70	.72	.98
Hemp, superior 2ds, spot	.09¼	.095	.05
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	3.85	4.00	1.55
Lead, New York	.0425	.0472	.0435
Tin, New York	.4965	.50	.4335
Oil, corn	.0545	.0555	.061
Oil, lard, extra, No. 1	.56	.63	.58
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.52	.55	.80
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.50	4.65	6.10
Tallow, New York	.06¼	.06⅜	.06¾
Pepper, Singapore, black	.11⅛	.11¼	.11
Turpentine	.40	.41½	.48
Potatoes, State, new	1.75	2.00	2.87

FOREIGN TRADE UP TO FOUR BILLIONS

Import and Export Figures Show That the Year's Total Will Reach This Record.

MORE DUTY-FREE IMPORTS

Increasing Trade with Canada and Mexico—Export Gains from the North and Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Attainment of a four-billion-dollar foreign trade by the United States in 1912 will be one of the most noteworthy facts for historians to record of the American Nation at the beginning of the new year. In announcing the totals of the export and import trade of the country for the ten months ended with October, the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce stated today that the foreign commerce would reach this enormous total by the end of December. Its highest former record was $3,626,000,000 in 1911. It crossed the three-billion-dollar line for the first time in 1906 and passed two billions in 1899.

Imports in the ten months amounted to $1,511,000,000 and exports to $1,871,000,000, making it apparent that the imports of the full year will approximate $1,800,000,000 and the exports $2,300,000,000, totaling $4,100,000,000.

Imports have practically doubled in value since 1901, and exports similarly since 1904. The exports of domestic products, which had never touched the two-billion mark until 1911, in 1912 will approximate $2,250,000,000, while the exports of foreign merchandise in the year will probably fall slightly below the high record of $37,250,000 in 1910.

One of the striking features of the rapidly enlarging import trade is the increase in non-dutiable merchandise. In 1902 these imports amounted to only $409,000,000, and in 1912 they seem likely to approximate $975,000,000.

This increase in foreign trade, while distributed among all the grand divisions except Africa, is especially apparent in the trade with neighbors on the American continent.

The Atlantic ports get the lion's share of the increase in imports, but the northern border and Pacific Coast ports show the largest percentages of gains in exports.

Western Dry Goods.

Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago say in their weekly dry goods letter: "Wholesale dry goods business for the week compares very favorably with a year ago. There is good attendance of buyers, and mail orders for holiday goods are increasing. Hosiery sales for spring are exceedingly heavy, and another scarcity is certain to be keenly felt during the spring months. Notwithstanding the marked increase in cost of manufacturing, merchants are very well pleased with the values they obtain in new goods offered. There is a pronounced demand for the better class of merchandise, especially silks and

GRAIN YIELDS ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, has been received by the Department of Agriculture stating that the production in 1912, compared with 1911, in countries of the Northern Hemisphere, (specified in the October Bulletin of the institute,) was: Wheat, 106.4; rye, 122.2; barley, 105.7; oats, 121.4; corn, 121.8.

The countries to which these figures relate are Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, England, Ireland, Wales, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia (73 Governments,) Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria.

For Russia in Europe the preliminary figures of production are for rye, 1,010,992,000 bushels; barley, 455,920,000 bushels; oats, 972,080,000 bushels, corn, 79,608,000 bushels.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,600	Allied Sec. Co.	90	88	89	..
4,000	Bay State Gas.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
12,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
2,000	Deere pf	101¾	101½	101⅝	..
5,270	Emer. Brant	76	74⅜	75	— 1⅞
2,200	Emer. Brant. pf.	101	99¾	100	..
4,100	Houston Oil	26¼	21½	24¼	+ 3¼
800	Man. S. Co., w.i.	72⅞	72	72¼	— ⅝
950	Man. Shirt Co. pf., w. i.	106	102	106	+ ⅝
300	Marconi of Am., new	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7,200	*Mays Oil	27	24	24	— 3
2,300	Oil Fields of Mexico	2½	1⅝	1⅝	— 1
200	Pettibone Mul.	33½	33	33½	+ 1½
50	Pet. Mul. pf.	99	99	99	..
815	Standard Oil: of N. J.	397	389	390	..
16,600	Tob. Prod. pf.	104½	102¼	103	— ¼
42,500	Un. Cig. St., w.i.	118	113⅞	116⅝	+ 1⅝
80	Unit. Cig. St. pf., w. i.	121	121	121	— 1½
450	U. S. Light & Heat, pf.	13¼	12½	12½	— 1
60	U. S. Light & Heat pf., new.	76	73	76	— 6½

RAILROAD.

6,515	Manhat. Trac.	1¾	1 7-16	1⅜	..

MINING.

1,300	Alaska G. M.	8¾	8¾	8⅞	..
2,700	*Beavon Con.	43	42	43	+ 2
5,100	*Big Four	45	39	41	— 4
14,400	Braden Cop.	9½	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
2,850	B. Col. Cop.	4¾	4½	4⅝	..
5,350	Buffalo Mines.	2¾	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
1,700	Butte & N. Y.	2 1-16	2	2	..
27,100	Chester Cop	15	10	13	— 2
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	7	7	7	— 1
2,400	Con. A. S., new.	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
175	D.-D. Copper	⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
3,050	*Diamond	6	4	5	— 1
6,100	*Dia. B. Butte.	6	4½	6	+ 1
5,530	El Paso, new	6	5¾	5½	+ ⅛
400	Florence	73	71	71	— 3
1,400	Giroux Mining.	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
5,500	Gold Hill Con.	5-16	¼	5-16	..
12,500	Goldfield Min.	8	7	8	+ ⅛
2,000	Greene-C. new.	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
1,000	*G. C. M. & S.	4	4	4	— 1
1,700	Kerr Lake	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞	+1-16
1,200	La Rose Con.	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16	+1-16
3,700	Mason V., new.	12½	12	12¼	— ⅛
2,320	McKinley-D.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
20,050	*Mutual M. Co.	61	52	57	+ 8
2,300	Nevada Hills.	1¼	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
2,700	Nipissing Mines.	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1,600	North B. Dev.	¾	⅝	⅝	+1-16
5,700	Ohio Copper.	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	—5-16
2,600	Pacific S.	7-32	3-16	3-16	— ⅛
4,900	P. S. & R. w. i.	2	1⅞	2	+1-16
500	S. U. M. & M.	⅝	5-16	⅝	— ⅛
28,500	Stewart M.	2 1-16	1 9-16	2	+7-16
48,350	*Tonopah M.	96	88	90	1
7,700	Tonopah Ex.	2 13-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	—3-16
300	Tri-Bullion	¾	⅝	11-16	..
6,700	Tularosa	1 3-16	1	1 1-16	—1-16
880	Tuolumne Cop.	3½	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
1,500	Union Copper.	3-16	⅛	3-16	..
2,950	West End Con.	1⅝	1½	1 9-16	—1-16
5,800	*Wettl. S. M.	24	23	23	..
1,900	Yukon Gold	3½	3	3	— ¼

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$1,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	87½	87½	87½	— ⅜
16,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	185	181	185	+ 3
15,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	185	184	185	+ 2
10,500	Brad. C. 7s, n.	180	180	180	+ 2
71,000	B. R. T. 5's n.	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	+1-16
390,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% n.	99¾	99 11-16	99 11-16	..
80,000	West Pac. 5s.	84	83¾	84	+ ⅜

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
Alabama Currency Fund 4s	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1908	
Louisiana consol. 4s	1914	J. J.	.....		99	May 12, 1911	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958	.....		.....		101	Nov. 18, 1912	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958, reg.	101¼	Oct. 16	100¼	Jun 11	101	Nov. 18, 1912	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958, reg.	101	July 26	100¼	May 29	101	July 26, 1912	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Sept. 1, 1958, MS	101¼	Aug. 27	101¼	Aug 27	101¼	Aug. 27, 1912	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960	.....		.....		105¼	Oct. 28, 1910	
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1962, M. S.	101¼	Nov 13	100⅛	Sep. 16	101¼	Nov. 13, 1912	
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961	M. S.	102⅞	Jan. 26	100⅜	Sep. 19	101	Nov. 20, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg.	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan. 8, 1912	
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960	J. J.	102	Apr. 18	100¼	Sep. 20	100⅝	Oct. 29, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg.	102	Mar. 19	102	Mar 19	102	Mar. 19, 1912	
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961	J. J.	103	Jan. 27	100⅜	Sep. 23	101¼	Nov. 6, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.	102⅜	Mar. 25	102⅝	Mar 25	102⅜	Mar. 25, 1912	
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961	M. S.	103	Jan. 25	101⅛	July 6	101¼	Oct. 10, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	101¼	Oct. 17	100⅛	Sep. 10	101¼	Nov. 12, 1912	
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	.....		.....	114¾	Mar. 28, 1910	
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	.....		.....	99¾	Feb. 3, 1909	
North Caro. consol. 4s, small	.....		.....		101¼	Apr. 8, 1907	
North Caro. special tax	A. O.	.....		.....	117	Dec. 11, 1903	
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	.....		.....	103½	July 27, 1910	
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913	J. J.	97¾	Apr. 26	97¾	Apr. 26	97¾	Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small	.....		.....		97¼	Oct. 6, 1911	
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	60	Oct. 17	46	Jan. 2	55½	Nov. 18, 1912	
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	.....		.....	86½	Dec. 18, 1911	
Virginia Riddleberger	.....		.....		90	Dec. 20, 1907	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	102½	Mar. 27	100¾	May 27	101	May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon	Q. Jan.	101¼	Mar. 8	100¾	May 23	101	Oct. 28, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	114⅝	Apr. 10	113¼	Jan. 24	114½	Nov. 21, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	114¾	Mar. 26	113¼	Jan. 8	114½	Nov. 14, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-26, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	103½	Mar. 29	101½	Jan. 8	102⅞	Nov. 20, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	102⅜	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 6	102½	Oct. 22, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	.....	102½	Oct. 29	102½	Oct. 29	102½	Oct. 29, 1912
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.	Q. F.	.....		.....	100½	Jun. 6, 1911	
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.	Q. Nov.	.....		.....	101¼	Aug. 11, 1910	
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.	.....	102⅜	Mar. 21	101⅝	Sept. 9	101⅝	Sep. 9, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961	Q. Mar.	102½	Mar. 25	101⅜	Jan. 18	102	Nov. 20, 1912
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925	F. F.	.....		.....	110	Nov. 28, 1908	
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931	Q. F.	.....		.....	111	May 3, 1906	
Ph. Is. p.w.& imp.reg.4s, 1935	Q. M.	.....		.....	108¾	Feb 28, 1908	
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s, 1914-45	Q. F.	.....		.....	100½	July 14, 1910	
Argentine 5s	100	July 22	95½	Oct. 24	96½	Nov. 19, 1912	
Imp. Chinese Gov. rcts. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest	.....	95½	Apr. 17	91	Oct. 28	91	Oct. 28, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb., 1925	F. A.	93¾	Feb. 3	90½	Nov 20	90¾	Nov. 22, 1912
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser.	Jy. 10, 1925	J. J.	93	Feb. 1	89¾	Nov 16	90	Nov. 22, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925	F. A.	88¼	Jan. 29	82⅝	Nov 11	83	Nov. 19, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s	M. S.	104	July 22	101½	Nov. 5	101½	Nov. 22, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s	M. S.	99¼	June 18	99	Apr. 6	99	Aug. 26, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	M. S.	98⅝	July 19	97⅛	Jan. 8	98	Oct. 15, 1912
City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912	M. S.	95	Apr. 10	91⅞	Sep. 24	91⅞	Sep. 24, 1912
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. C.	97¼	Jan. 25	95½	Mar. 28	96	Oct. 24, 1912
U. S. of M. 4s, Ser. A, Dec. 1, 1953	J. D.	91	May 29	88	Mar 11	89⅞	Nov. 6, 1912

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 2.
November 13, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1⅞) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of F. W. Woolworth Co., payable December 20th, 1912, to stockholders of record at close of business November 30th, 1912. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The 67th Street Studio Building Association, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 2d day of December, 1912, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the office of the Association, 27 West 67th Street, City, County, and State of New York.

JULES TURCAS, Secretary.

Dated November 15th, 1912.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1912, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

T. HOOD MUIR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

$250,000 CITY OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, FLOOD PROTECTION BONDS OF 1912.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Finance Committee of The City Council of Augusta, Georgia, to be filed with the Clerk of Council, at his office, Augusta, Georgia, until 12 o'clock noon, City or Eastern time, on the 30th day of November, 1912, for the purchase for cash of all or any part of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) princip

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Equity calendar. 31—Dreyer v. Levy. 14—Merriam Co v. Syndicate Pub Co. 15—Merriam Co v. Cupples & Leon Co. 40—Standard Elec Works v. Man Elec Supply Co. 12—Victor Talking Machine Co v. Lundstrom Co. 1—Victor Talking Machine v. Hosche. 36—Patents Selling, &c, Co v. Dunn. 21—Hays v. Am Blind Stitcher Co. 26—Bookheim v. Harms. 27—Bookheim v. Sievers. 28—Bookheim v. Greenbaum.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Jury calendar. 131—Moran v. Clarence L Smith Co. 120—Lichtenberg v. Luxemberg. 112—Patterson v. Goldberg. 117—Grossman v. N Y S & W R R. 111—Lutz v. N Y Staats Zeitung. 156—United States v. Atlantic Fruit Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Discharges: J. A. Reed, J. M. Wooldridge, M. L. Hoag, C. Koster, L. Shapiro, P. Greenstein, Weinstein, H & S, A. Schnitzler, H. S. Levine, A. H. Ivins, M. Weinstein, H. & M. Clark, M. Murtha, M. Ellis, N. Fleisch, Jr., S. Goldstein, D. & S. H. Levy, Feinberg & Cohen. Under objections: F. Louda, F. E. Brown, S. Steiner, E. Schreck, S. Engler, S. Buhler Co., Montgomery & Mano. Adjourned cases: L. Koppie, D. D. Stever, A. Levy, M. G. Samuels Co., Van Schnick & C., J. Dietrich. Involuntary case: Petition v. S. Beckhaut Co. Motions: I. Gattegno, Leavitt & Grant (2,) J. Sandusky, A. Soloman & Bros., Jacobs & Tarnow, H. F. Farawich, R. Wisner, Manhattan Properties Co., M. Buller, M. Lubow, Gruber Bros., McPartland & O'Flaherty, J. A. See, S. Cohen, B. Davis, R. Byars, R. Busse, L. Zodikow, E. Robertson, Blumenthal & Sons, M. E. & C. Weisel, Peerless Finish Co., Nat'l Gas & Elec. Fixture Co., O. Dowie, D. M. Torrey, A. Mintus, Renard & Co., I. Don, H. L. Bryde, H. A. Gould Co., W. Pierpont, Jr., in re Green, H. Gilmore Co., N. Schlossberg, A. Salomon & Bros., Leavitt & Grant (3,) H. Hermann & Co., La Vogue Negligee Co., Oriental Casino, Wohl & Katz, S. Woolf Co., Mirabel Wine Co., Florida Leather Goods & Co., Saunderson Co., Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, H. Spies Cigar Co. (2,) Mann. Properties Co., Leavitt & Grant (2,) Whitehall Pub. Co., E. J. Samson, M. Rosenthal, J. T. Reinhardt (3,) Dalmler Imp. Co., I. Leiberman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Nov. 25: 780—People v. William Twiman. 728—Same v. Walter H. Curtis. 731—Same v. Rising. 279—Daniel Reynolds v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and another. 272—John C. Rockelbank, trustee, v. George Harrison McAdam. 259—Robert L. Dunn v. New York Herald Co. 288—William A. Rumpf v. Charles D. Brown. 289—Samuel Green v. Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J. Litigated motions. 1—Crescent Star Realty Co v. Brigante. 2—Valentine v. Hildebrand. 3—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 4—Same v. same. 5—Buckingham v. Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co. 6—Same v. same. 7—Kislinger v. Kislinger. 8—County Holding Co v. Rhinelander. 9—Bien Co v. Carlin Const Co. 10—Springs v. Springs. 11—Chabat v. Pearman. 12—Erhard v. Cont Co. 13—Younker v. Glatner. 14—Ornstein v. North British & Mer Co. 15—Poth v. Tomford. 16—Ferrie v. Ferrie. 17—Conterno v. Conterno. 18—Manning v. Manning. 19—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 20—Matter of Am Bonding Co. 21—Maze Realty Co v. Young Men's Christian Assn. 22—Fierger v. Quandt. 23—Davidson v. Shinsky. 24—Brush v. Brown. 25—Kalt Lumber Co v. Dupignac. 26—McDermott v. Fletcher. 27—Youngs v. Goodman. 28—Carroll v. Kane. 29—City of N Y v. de Rozas. 30—Marks v. Marks. 31—City of N Y v. Mantner. 32—Same v. same. 33—Bissell v. Myton. 34—Matter of Hungarian-Am Bank. 35—Matter of Cawood. 36—Trustees of Northern Dispensary v. O'Gara. 37—Ebeling v. Central Bronx Realty Co. 38—Stone v. Scott. 39—Warendorf v. Carnegie Trust Co. 40—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Byron. 41—Hart v. Arkenburgh. 42—Matter of City of N. Y. &c. 43—Matter of same, (Clover St.) 44—Glass v. Glass. 45—Northern Bank v. Robinson. 46—Blume v. Machsen. 47—Matter of Griffin, (Taylor St.) 48—14th St Bank v. Cushing. 49—Schmoltz v. Hotel Gotham Co. 50—Matter of Calamita. 51—Dailey v. Dailey. 52—Briers v. Liebmann Sons Brew Co. 53—Tax Lien Co v. Del Caizo. 54—Same v. same. 55—Samuels v. Levy. 56—Newcomb v. La Roe. 57—Coates Co v. Brody. 58—Baruch v. Young. 59 Henry v. Brown. 60—Meyers v. Boldt. 61—Herman v. Montifiore Home. 62—Reeler v. Reeler. 63—Matter of Smith. 64—Macdonald v. Macdonald. 65—Ellison v. Edelmeyer. 66—Barkley v. White. 67—City Account Co v. Baer. 68—Same v. Quinn. 69—Matter of Cunningham. 70—Catts v. Levy. 71—Weilfly v. Salomone. 72—Foltz v. Hughes. 73—Cockerell v. Hutton. 74—Dick v. Int R T. 75—Kraus v. Washington Bridge Auto Co. 76—Foy v. Becker. 77—Zernekenitch v. Mack Pav & Const Co. 78—Matter of City of N Y Const Co. 79—Beves v. Post. 80—Ward v. Gregory. 81—Glover v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 82—Webb v. Cram. 83—Matter of Northern Bank. 84—Regan v. Waldo. 85—Cummings v. Cummings. 86—Lininger v. Shale. 87—United Fruit Co. v. Met S S Co. 88—Monahan v. Snow. 89—Goodrich v. Bergkamp. 90—Freedman v. Rashew. 91—Matter of Zeissig. 92—Birnbaum v. Knickerbocker Charity Club. 93—Nichal v. Nicolal. 94—Nat Mfg Co v. Lipman. Post. 95—Sage v. Sage. 96—Botwen v. Ginsberg. 97—Collins v. Wilkins. 98—Matter of Oddie, &c. 99—Davis v. Koufal. 100—Rexton Realty Co v. Gerry. 101—Blum v. Blum. 102—Procario v. Procario. 103—La Grange v. Greenwich Hat Works. 104—Same v. Pokress & Co. 105—White v. Jacobs. 106—Society v. Columbia Bank. 107—Morgan Sons Co v. Inman. 108—Burns Co v. Sun Const Co. 109—Davidson v. Davidson. 110—Csenger v. Csenger. 111—People v. Horowitz. 112—Zahn v. Zahn. 113—Same v. same. 114—Bondy v. Ginsburg. 115—Matter of Connelley. 116—Arkenburgh v. King. 117—Harris v. Harris. 118—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 119—Citizens' Sav Bank v. Bachman. 120—Matter of Fiss. 121—Brush v. Wappler Elec Mfg Co. 122—Tighe v. Lovett. 123—Bruestle v. Cohen. 124—Zeggio v. Robinson. 125—Freeman v. Freeman. 126—O'Neill v. Gen Film Co. 127—Matter of Weingarten, &c. 128—Maerscha v. Moses. 129—Weinberger v. Times Square Auto Co. 130—Bauduy v. Mail and Express Co. 131—Kammerman v. Marks. 132—Blech v. Blech. 133—Mosler Safe Co v. Guardian Trust Co. 134—Benjamin v. Emanuel. 135—People v. Coyle. 136—Bolz v. Habermacher. 137—Flint v. Tuttle. 139—Koppleman v. Remsen Mfg Co. 140—Silverman v. Wolfer. 141—Flint v. Tuttle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III., Gerard, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 1502—U S Trust Co v. Flanagan. 1367—Gans v. Liederman Realty Co. 1449—Miller v. Abeloff. 1482—Limburg v. Sun Const Co. 889—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 1403—Strange v. Brinkman. 1398—Ewen v. Hoefer. 1580—Coletti v. Coletti. 1512—Cutlohn v. Lehman. General Calendar. Case on. 611—Model Fireproof Tenement Co v. Fields. 289—Goldberg v. Levine. 359—Rastetter v. Hoenninger. 553—Pasantino v. Bonomolo. 598—Duggan v. Staggs. 708—Brody, Adler & Koch Co v. Hochstadter. 742—Cohn v. Cohn. 748—Murphy v. Behn. 569—Bielovucich v. Kiesler. 130—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 221—Ewen v. Ewen. 709—Ewen v. Von Koenitz. 507—Hoyt Realty & Leasing Co v. Brown. 1351—Seltzer v. Bartenwerffer. 336—Dean Holding Co v. Hayes. 281—Scully v. Carter. 68—Donohue v. Swartwout. 455—Weiss v. City of N Y. 419—Trustees of the Mission Church v. Ridley. 438—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 421—Showalter v. Savage. 506—Yorkville Coal Co v. Vulpi. 323—Steinberg v. Becker Distrib Co. 428—Weinzweig v. Weinzweig. 580—Barnett v. Atlantic Cloak Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV. Case on. Part V.—Case on. Part VI.—Clear. Part VII.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Goff, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Charles Hyde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. Inquest—2100—Bloch v. Aviano. 2512—Joseph Beck & Sons v. Stoka. 1720—Simplex Automobile Co v. Branch. 2093—Estrange v. Gaites. 2139—Drovers Deposit Nat Bank v. Newgass. 2369—Oberndorf v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. 2514—Boller v. Williams. 2532—Dailey v. Dailey. 2132—Sells v. Autograph Register Co. 2192—Colwell Lead Co v. Rosenthal. 2659—Lipman v. Lipman. 2536—Gude v. Dover White Marble Co. 2606—Union Trust Co v. Greene. 2259—Fleet v. Lamb. 2040—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co v. L I R R. 2488—Stumf v. Warp Twisting In Mach Co. 2495—Badt v. Mayer. 2635—Carpenter v. Mertens. 2610—Berliner v. Freund. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ford, J. 1354—Troy v. Joline. 1026—J Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1029—S. Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1202—Wodzinski v. O'Connell. 1199—Dick v. Interborough R T Co. 4300—Walsh v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1008—R Goldmeer v. Interborough R T Co. 1010—R Goldmeer v. Interborough R T Co. 1853—Conterno v. Brady. 1255—Gulick v. Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co. 1257—Cretton v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 1360—Cohen v. Alcourt Realty Co. 1403—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1405—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1408—Munter v. Interborough R T Co. 1412—Burrell v. City of N Y. 1413—Hilfe v. Linch. 1423—Manz v. N Y C & H R R R. 1424—Terranova v. N Y C & H R R R. 1312—Conboy v. Hotel Marion Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davis, J. 1147—Levin v. Cohen. 4243—E. Conran v. Park & Tilford. 27—Panama Realty Co v. City of N Y. 1069—McGowan v. N Y C & H R R R. 1571—Suetter v. Brady. 1156—Slaviz v. L I R R. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 1073—Marsh v. Earle. 1137—I. Masten v. Bonsal. 1138—S. Masten v. same. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 1422—Hight v. Int R T Co. 1425—Dorsey v. Norton. 1437—Fischer v. Kaicher. 1438—Same v. same. 1439—Mayer v. Davis. 1440—Okum v. C I & Brooklyn R R. 1441—Rosario v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1479—W. McLaughlin v. City of New York. 1480—J. McLaughlin v. same. 1434—Garvey v. Voilmer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. 603—Kover v. Standard Arch Co. 1234—Day v. Richtmeyer. 1084—Clausen v. Joline. 1233—Maher v. New Eng Nav Co. 1238—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1239—Sarkisian v. same. 1232—Friedel v. Joline. 1257—Rothowitch v. same. 1363—Grall v. same. 1375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. same. 3412—Levy v. J. L. Mott Iron Works. 888—Lynch v. Steeker. 3069—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 669—Klawer v. Weir. 1372—Slaviz v. L I R R. 1404—Catrones v. Joline. 1406—Pelezzari v. same. 1407—Sparber v. City of N Y. 1416—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1424—Spieler v. City of N Y. 1419—Phelps v. Whitridge. 1420—Same v. same. 1485—Brown v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 625—L. Cousins v. City of N Y. 629—F. Cousins v. same. 458—H. Fuchs v. same. 459—Same v. same. 134—Donoghue v. Callanan. 600—Colucci v. Dickey. 895—Strauss v. Baum. 1114—Schob v. City of N Y. 271—Bell v. Sun Print and Pub Co. 272—Bell v. N Y Herald Co. 264½—Same v. Press Pub Co. 4484—Quick v. Am Can Co. 1256—Cummings v. City of N Y. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 285¼—Lachner v. City of N Y. 1402—Wolf v. same. 1442—Skinnider v. Lord Electric Co. 1443—Levine v. Levy. 1449—Wassman v. James Elgar, Inc. 1451—Santillo v. H. W. Johns-Manville Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part VIII.—Guy, J. 1392—Bonico v. Larkin. 1385—Blumberg v. Riggs. 1399—MacAllister v. Arena Const Co. 1356—Roberts v. Joan L Eccles Co. 1388—Monahan v. Conroy Bros. 1400—G Licari v. Silver. 1401—S. Licari v. Silver. 1261—Morris v. Joline. 1387—Collins v. Rosenthal. 1276—Nelson v. interborough R T Co. 1279—Behlen v. Joline. 1380—Denia v. Marie Antoinette Hotel Co. 489—Friedberg v. Mail & Express Co. 490—Friedberg Press Pub Co. 1131—Mitchell v. Fitzsimmons. 436—Lewison v. Hammer. 1379—Longo v. Joline. 1394—Cohen v. Class. 1397—McCabe v. Amorosi. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 1453—Yardman v. Powers. 1456—Goldenstein v. Jacobson. 1458—Halpern v. Jacobson. 1461—Spry v. Blechner. 1464—Raphael v. Peckworth. 1466—Penner v. Horowitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Brady, J. 577—Robb v. Everett. 510—Robb v. Lafsay. 327—Glanzman v. Steiner. 1338—Gunther v. N Y Veal & Mutton Co. 1343—Dell v. Bonta. 636—B Epstein v. Straus. 637—M Epstein v. Straus. 700—L Ehrich v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 701—H. Ehrich v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 909—Spolter v. Fessenden. 1116—Stowell v. R M Owens & Co. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 887—Smith v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 1124—Dress v. Dellon. 1127—Turrell v. Volkening. 1129—Lieberman v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 1357—Palmaroggi v. Ziegler. 1351—Resnick v. Reischmason. 236—Letsche v. Schleisman. 1349—Foster v. Tidewater Bldg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J. 983—Thornton v. Van Cortland Operating Co. 1168—Looby v. Charles A. Cowen & Co. 1172—McCormack v. Joline. 1174—Bernheimer v. Eisenberg. 1175—Komisarow v. Lanigan. 1181—Grifferty v. H D Best Co. 1991—Vaccaro v. Rudes. 1984—Burnett v. Erie R R. 1178—Wantowski v. Young. 1223—Capell v. N Y Transp Co. 1085—William v. Foundation Co. 1340—Brennan v. Frankel. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty & Imp Co. 1471—Schmidt v. Harris. 1472—Katich v. Pelham Hod Elevating Co. 1473—Kennedy v. Interborough Ferry Co. 1474—Wasserman v. Muller. 1475—Soman v. Yorkville Bank. 1476—Hughes v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 1477—Donnelly v. Eckstein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohalan, J. 587—Murray v. T H Reid Co. 1332—Bonaparte v. Meerschaum Co of Am. 1333—Mina v. Whitridge. 1334—Dzadkowitz v. Zarsky. 1335—Mina v. Whitridge. 1336—Grunspan v. Schwartz. 464—Alexander v. Gear. 962—Sexauer v. Bee Hive Hygienic Ice Co. 1302—Hunter v. A Greenfield, Inc. 968—Innes v. G A Fuller Co. 1320—W Mosbiech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosbiech v. Brinkworth. 462—Wessel v. Schwarsler. 428—Metra v. Gerhrich. 1479—Oakley v. Strack. 1482—Landres v. Berlin. 1483—Mahon v. Brklyn Union Gas Co. 1484—Baier v. B'klyn Heights R R. 1486—J H Lane & Co v. Adler. 1487—Greenspan v. Interborough R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Amend, J. 448—Haas v. Hilton. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 528—Thomas v. Belnord Auto Storage and Supply Co. 1261—Stonebridge v. McMillan. 505—Spiller v. Ozdoba. 410—Anderson v. Illinois Surety Co. 571—Transatlantic Import Co v. Gluck. 3811½—Blimline v. Kirshstein. 2211½—Eimer & Amend v. James Vacuum Goods Co. 2592—Berlin Const Co v. Exeter Machine Works. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 727—Roe & Conover v. Kilbride. 1237—Lemly v. Keech. 1256—Price v. Clarke. 1265—Slaughter v. Turkel. 1284—Brown v. Tucker, Speyers & Co. 1286—Harrison v. Twin State Realty Co. 1288—Kraus-Baum Co v. Housman. 1291—Van Vechten v. Hicks. 1292—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 73—Reilly v. Steinhart. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Pendleton, J. 279—St Clair v. Klaw. 1526—People v. Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry R R. 827—Cramp & Co v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 1880—Higginbotham v. Int Trust Co. 282—Northern Bank of N Y v. William G Mulligan(No 1.) 283—Same v. same (No 2.) 284—Same v. same. 764—Same v. Agnes K. Mulligan. 366—Ross v. Keen. 1183—Harris v. Halperin. 318—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 319—Same v. same. 1044—Hastings v. Kalchie. 952—Hannigan v. Kraus. 2485—Farley v. Busse. 1174—Schnurmacher v. McCaffery. 1838—Agramonte v. Narganes. 1294—Berkowitz v. Yankelowitz. 1295—Levy v. Joseph Rosenthal Co. 1296—Low v. Hebbard. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Greenbaum, J. 100—Carlin v. City of N Y. 1068—Mosheim v. Kupferberg. 1074—Colwell Lead Co v. Black. 1075—Rosenberg v. Bailey. 579—Windsor Fire Appliance Co v. United & Globe Rubber Mfg Co. 956—Long Dock Mills and Elevator v. Richmond Elevator Co. 1080—Doctor v. Manice. 1065—Goldsborough, Jr., v. Goldsborough. 1064—Bouton v. Henderson Litho Co. 3634—Fritsch v. Segal. 977—Low v. Watt. 81—Northern Bank v. Smith. 1056—Stoutenburgh v. Ericson Realty Co. 1271—Harrison v. Baldwin Terrace Realty Co. 1274—Houghton v. West Side Storage Co. 1275—Herschmg v. Cohan New Theatre Co. 1279—Silsbie v. Silsbie. 1280—Rothstein v. Kemp. 1282—Rohe v. Wuerz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Bijur, J. 1226—Roskilley v. Am Fire Ins Co of Newark. 54—Stemmerman v. Kelley. 1093—Foss v. N Y C & H R R. 1037—Phelps v. McQuade. 587—Taylor v. Vari Lace Mfg Co. 1081—Gottlieb v. Wallace Wall Paper Co. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1088—Cauley v. Sherard. 1100—Eicke v. Witteman Co. 1102—Steers v. Hewlett Bay Co. 774—Edison v. Blout. 1216—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 1264—Zimmerman v. Bell. 1092—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co v. City of N Y. 1096—Sire v. Shubert. 1220—Goldstein v. Hooper. 1227—Hinds, Noble & Eldredge v. Niver. 1228—Nat Reserve Bank of City of N Y v. Harper. 1238—Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co v. Weschler. 1251—Reed v. Reed. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—De Angelis, J. 724—Oppenheim v. Coe. 677—White v. Jacob. 670—J A Brennan Drilling Co v. Winder. 798—Samuel v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corpn. 1126—Wong v. Taylor. 1171—Strauss v. Green. 1133—Rosenthal Co v. Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co. 1105—Press Pub Co v. Gen Accident, Fire & Life Assur Corp, Lim, of Perth, Scotland. 1185—Whiteside v. Lewy. 1190—Paltrowitz v. Apfel. 1196—Frank Brewery v. Pfohlmann. 648—Van Emden v. Nat Distilling Co. 561—Barr v. Bacon. 1014—Montague v. Goodwin. 646—Grosvenor v. Gen Chemical Co. 1119—Reichenback v. Kottler. 1189—Cantasano v. Kirk Iron Co. 907—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 903—Poole v. Dickinson. 923—Breakstone v. Buffalo Foundry & Mach Co. 981—Berg v. Scott. 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 1131—People, &c, ex rel Spainerman v. Armband. 1181—T A Clark Co v. Bd of Education. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Erlanger, J. 1134—Douras v. Wagner. 1156—Pultz v. Beyer. 507, 508¼—Heidelberg Tower Elec Illum Co v. No. 1,465 B'way Co. 1170—Amann v. Pantages Circuit & Vaudeville Theatres, Inc. 1200—Farrell v. Dierken. 1207—Fallon v. City of N Y. 1212—Julia I Sieberst v. Fid & Casualty Co of N Y. 1213—Verna I Sieberst v. same. 1164—Gabeloff v. Lyons. 1182—Getty v. Roger Williams Silver Co. 1214—O'Hara v. Murray. 1215—Bernstein v. Steffani. 573—Crogan v. Persion. 1152—Conay v. Bergstein. 1155—Goepel v. Kurts Action Co. 1160—Hardings v. Regal Motor Car Co. 1029—Smith v. Pinney. 162—Hammerstein v. Constantino. 1217—McAuliffe v. John Douglas & Co. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Hiram Lamport. Estate of John F. Kennedy. Estate of Minnie Saltzman. Estate of Christmas Cavinato. Wills for probate: Herman H. F. Vocke, Louis C. Vanecek, Alesandro D. Paoli, Josephine H. Kirkland, Caspar H. Elcks, Philip J. Callan, George Coy, Jacob Hershfeld, Lucy A. Sallsbury, Margaret O'Neil, Leone Mustacchi, Emily G. Hopkins, Frank A. Archambault, Henry Knasp.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. 517—Scharff v. Fidelity Cas Co. 587—Frank v. Conn Cab Co. 4493—Axelwitch v. Mayo Warehouse Co. 795—Cardeza v. Bloomingdale. 1117—Glinsky v. Joline. 877—Leclerc v. Sullivan. 847—Johnson v. Taylor. 476—McCall v. Gluck. 791—Paley v. Rosenwasser. 1148—Alter v. Joline. 1054—Javitz v. Millar. 583—Godt v. Henigson. 1108—Breilschneeder v. Herbert. 1303—Dessi v. Hamilton. 1311—Breakstone v. Int R T Co. 508—McGinley v. same. 924—Calloway v. Fromme. 3654—Black v. Patten. 1089—Van Horn v. Graham. 1812½—Aman v. Grepshel. 1313—The A W Gerstner Co v. Liebner. 1314—Siff v. Dickler. 1316—O'Neill v. S S Midland R R. 1317—Weinstein v. The Minsker Realty Co. 1318—Mercantile Importing Co v. Erie R R. 1319—Tannenbaum v. Aigid. 1320—Nat Steam Laundry v. Rurode. 1321—The Argyle Co v. Cent R R of N J. 1322—Northern Bank v. Smarak. 1323—Kowensky v. Singer Sewing Machine Co. 1325—Rosenblum v. Reimann. 1327—Ricardone v. Kushako. 1328—Schmidt v. Joline. 1329—Pierini v. Ullman. 1330—Mints v. Jaffer. 1331—Derkman v. Sauerstrom. 1332—Gianno v. Zimmerman. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—La Fetra, J. Clear. Trial Term—Part IV.—Lynch, J. Case on. Part V.—Finelite, J. Case on. Part VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on. Part VII.—Delehanty, J. Case on. Part VIII.—Smith, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAvoy, J. 4991—Berfein v. Bonwit. 5003—Bellnsky v. Hickson. 4805—Allen v. Crapo. 4855—Berman v. Goldstein. 4928—Greenbaum v. Peyser. 4759—Hubbard v. O'Neill. 5009—Ottenberg v. Horowitz. 5014—Fleming v. Chidacaes. 5013—Schaffer v. Fianno Co. 4925—Phillips v. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 5002—Hocombe v. Knickerbocker Stables Co. 5021—Wittcoff & Allman Construction Co v. Markey. 4779—Brown v. Krauss Co. 4157—Wentfeld v. Schwartz. 4980—Groetzinger v. Cohen. 4897—Am Multigraph Sales Co v. Davis. 4906—Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc, v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. 4676—Fader & Hammer. 4860—Brill v. Jefferson Bank. 4927—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4861—Golden Perfume Co v. Maginis, Mabel & Reynard, Inc. 4904—Schaffer v. Flaum. 4928—Schwars v. Otis Lithograph Co. 4948½—Hulbert v. Catts. 5006—Snook v. Rafter. 4988—W E. Mitchell Co v. Dietz. 4948—Cohen v. Gerschel. 4762—Frankel v. Electro Magnetic Appliance Co. 5018—Farrand v. Wittner. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J: Brehn v. Wellwood—H C S Stimpson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J: Alice Crandell v. Flanagan Realty Co—John Z Lowe, Jr. Jennie G Walter v. Nora Realty Co—John Z Lowe, Jr. Joseph Metzger v. Nora Realty Co—John Z Lowe, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co v. Grahame—Jones, Reese & Alsof.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. —Enumerated. Day calendar. 686—Dempsey v. Morse Dry Dock Co. 608—Klein v. L I R R. 631—Muller v. Auto Co. 700—Muller v. Auto Co. 635—Singer v. Nat Fire Ins Co. 672—Lutkins v. Lutkins. 626—Merhoffer v. Swedish Home. 415—Colbert v. McCleary. 725—People v. Kressle. 609—Bush v. Croton Falls Co. 786—Lewicki v. N Y C & H R R R. 613—Lepstein v. Provident Loan Society. 746—Heyman v. N Y C & H R R R. 747—Franklin v. Pacific Co. 686—Wells v. Rowland. 580—Huested v. Richmond R R. 564—Ferrazzuolo v. Degnon Co. 559—Parella v. Ontario & Western Railway. 735—Matter of Affleck. 572—Jacob v. Town of Oyster Bay. 553—People v. Magnotti. 744—Succow v. Timmerman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Crane, J.—Criminal calendar. Robert L. Seleska, James J. Doyle, Julius Klik, and Stewart S. Wallace.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. Motions 1—Matter of Morgan Av. 2—Magnuson v. Kaufman et al. 3—Smith v. Smith. 4—City of N Y v. Arverne Constr Co. 5—Matter of Katz. 6—Relyea v. Relyea. 7—Sammon v. Belinsky. 8—Matter of Hart St (Gruhn.) 9—Corcoran v. Bklyn Daily Eagle. 10—Burling v. Ash et al. 11—Matter of 55th St (Morris.) 12—Peters et al v. Barton et al. 13—Shenton v. Helsey et al. 14—Rabell v. Steinberg et al. 15—Spitzer v. Shannon and another. 16—People ex rel Palmintri v. Van Tuyl. 17—Gandtner v. Gerhardt et al. 18—White v. Kiley et al. 19—Sidway v. Sidway. 20—Sutton v. Sutton. 21—Baker v. Butler et al. 22—Glucksman v. Nelin et al. 23—Dime Savings Bank v. Blumer et al. 24—Ruegamer, Jr., and another v. Graham Holding Co. 25—Britton v. Britton. 26—Scott v. N Y & L I Trac Co et al. 27—Parmelee v. Nortona Co et al (Action 1.) 28—Parmelee v. Nortona Co et al (Action 2.) 29—Fridenberg v. Nortona Co et al. 30—Weimert v. Weimert. 31—Schramm v. Nortona Co et al (Action 1.) 32—Schraam v. Nortona Co et al (Action 3.) 35—Ebeling et al v. Moossmann et al. 34—Donnelly v. Donnelly. 35—Adir v. Krieger. 36—E J McLaughlin Co v. Bay Ridge & Ft Hamilton Realty Co et al. 37—B, Q Co & Sub R R Co v. Bird. 38—O'Connor v. Rigney & Co. 30—Sullivan v. Greenpoint Moulding Co. 40—Matter of E 95th St (Buticke.) 41—Doscher et al v. Ibert et al. 41½—Doscher et al v. Ibert et al. 42—Hayward v. Wemple et al. 43—Engelman v. Solomon et al. 44—Standard Wood Turning Co v. Bierechenck. 45—Thiesen v. Thiesen. 46—W H Henry & Co v. Devlin. 47—Matter of Robinson St-Winthrop St. 48—Matter of 78th St. 49—Schoenfeld v. Karpel. 50—Matter of Anderson (Turchin.) 51—Wadley & Smythe v. Hall and another. 52—Brodie v. Uhl. 53—Fleti v. Fleti. 54—Solomon v. Solomon. 55—Kelly v. Kelly. 56—Von Glahn v. Minden et al. 57—Vitale v. Harwood Constr Co. 58—Morris v. Simmons et al. 59—Offerman v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 60—Consumers Brewg Co of N Y v. White et al. 61—Matter of Kininmonth et al. 62—Spero v. Anzalone. 63—Matter of 26th Av. 64—Baslewizca v. Phila, Reading Coal & Iron Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Aspinwall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Crane, J. 5730—Lorey v. Guthy et al. 6613—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 5742—McDonald v. Softy. 8562—Busch v. Bogart. 8414—Delatour v. Teves. 6323—Sprague v. Tangiers Dev Co. 5630—Mayer v. B H R R. 5185—Elorriaga v. City of New York. 5116—Hampson v. Di Pietro. 4819—Walsh v. Buck. 4809—Allan v. Brooklyn Union El R R et al. 4732—Ciccone v. Bloomberg. 4669-4670—Bender v. B H R R. 4492—McKeon v. Nassau R R. 4476—Ronalds & Johnson Co v. Quick. 5585-5586—Parsons v. City of New York. 2905—Levy v. Perry. 1771—Donohue v. Wallace. 1428—Carizzo v. N Y. Susq & W R R. 1074—Sand v. Borman. 5289—Bale v. Mason & Seaman Transport Co. 5388—Murray v. Clancy. 5468—Coppola v. City of New York. 5755—Kelly v. Masterson. 5763—Bereche v. Polhemus Printing Co. 5764—Gunning v. City Rubber Co. 5768—Christiansen v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 5771—Dombrowski v. Swedish Iron & Steel Co. 5777-5778—Rosso v. Shults Bread Co. 5781—Beatty v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 5784—Haitz v. B H R R. 5785—Reiner v. Nassau R R. 5787—Dougherty v. B H R R. 5788—Basel v. Ansonia Clock Co. 5795—Consumers Park Brew Co v. Victor Motor Truck Co. 5796—Bruns Automobile Co v. Victor Motor Truck Co. 5801—Bogart v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 5820—Larkin v. Nassau R R. 5360-5361—Orth v. Coney I & B R R. 4994—Lucker v. N Y Times Co. 5802—Mesloh v. N Y, Ontario & W R R. 5810—Leonardo v. Coney I & B R R. 5818—Yeminsky v. Michaels. 5819—Slapion v. B H R R. 5820-5821—Steuer v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 5822—Gilligan v. B H R R. 5824—Baptiste v. B H R R. 5826-5827—O'Rourke v. Planet Mills Mfg Co. 5828—Berni v. Sholz. 5830—Darpa v. Levy et al. 5831—Gilligan v. B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5837—Sanzona v. Durkin. 5838—Coulter v. Nassau R R. 5841—Byrne v. B H R R. 5846—Ward v. Sea Beach R R. 5847—Diamond v. Nassau R R. 5848—Preston v. City of N Y. 5849—Nicholson v. Luckenbach et al. 5850—Cook v. City of N Y. 5855—Jaupol v. Forrest. 5856—Carison v. Monohan Express Co. 5858—Levy v. Robinson et al. 5860—Skilling v. Interborough R T Co. 5865—Brown v. Mutual Benefit Arsn. 5866—Sullivan v. Clark. 5867—Banstein v. Gitzendanner. 5868—Green v. Bonner. 5869—Abel v. B H R R. 4767, 4768—Walters v. Coney I & B R R. 5047, 5048—Potter v. Nassau R R. 5190—Holmes v. Rigby. 7039—De Crescendi v. City of N Y. 5870—Corey v. Nassau R R. 5871—McLaughlin v. B H R R. 5876—Hayman v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5879—Prosser v. Nassau R R. 5881—Rapp v. Coney I & B R R. 5885, 5886—Campbell v. Nassau R R. 5889—N Y State Const Co v. City of N Y. 5894—Quinn v. Quinn. 5895—Goldstein v. Nassau R R. 5898—Mullaney v. Joline et al. 5902—Scranton v. Meyer Realty Co. 5906—Molestad v. Timmins. 5909—Petralno v. Coney I & B R R.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The disturbance that was off the Virginia capes Saturday night has moved to Connecticut, with increased intensity, causing high winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts. The disturbance that was over Michigan has disappeared, but the two together caused general rains and snow over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River. In the South and West pressure is generally high, with fair weather. It is colder, except in New England, the Northwest, and extreme West, with temperatures below the seasonal average, especially in the South. There will be snow or rain Monday, mostly snow, in New York and New England, followed by fair weather Tuesday. Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in portions of the Northwest, where light local snows are probable Monday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

Winds along the New England Coast will be high north; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk to high north, diminishing by Monday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk northwest winds, with clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey—Fair, colder Monday, with brisk west and northwest winds. Tuesday fair.

East Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, brisk west to northwest winds. Tuesday fair.

East New York—Local snows and colder Monday, with brisk to high west to northwest winds. Tuesday fair.

South New England—Snow or rain and Colder Monday, with high winds, becoming northwest. Tuesday fair.

West Pennsylvania—Local snows Monday, with moderate to brisk west winds. Tuesday fair.

West New York—Local snows Monday, with brisk northwest to west winds. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	48	47	4 P. M.	41	41
6 A. M.	47	45	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	46	47	9 P. M.	37	37
12 M.	46	49	11 P. M.	38	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46, at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature 54 degrees at 1:20 P. M., minimum, 35 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. stood at 29.64 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 29.56 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	827 Columbus Av.; I. Halpin	$100
1:45	309 E. 31st St.; C. Casina	Trifling
5:45	534 St. & 7th Av.; Edison Co.,	Trifling
9:00	221 W. B'way; Neumans & Co.,	Trifling
11:15	719 E. 177th St.; W. Naebrucke	$25
11:20	27 Washington St.; Mary Killea,	Trifling
P. M.		
12:15	12 E. 33d St.; C. P. Pilgrime	Trifling
2:00	808 W. 103d St.; A. Capphy	Trifling
2:10	215 Chrystie St.; S. Rubenstein,	Trifling
4:15	405 E. 107th St.; F. Lownders	Trifling
4:40	2,288 Amsterdam Av.; A. Gordon,	$1,000
5:05	237 E. 109th St.; J. Grazel	Trifling
5:30	521 E. 135th St.; Mrs. Lehman,	Trifling
6:30	327 Central Park West; E. Vorhaus,	Trifling
6:30	312 E. 107th St.; F. Geroffo	Trifling
7:20	111 Division St.; L. Gewtiz	Trifling
7:35	417 E. 119th St.; Coppi Drecomini	Trifling
9:50	8:52 E. 227th St.; A. Levy	Trifling

Lost

LOST.—Gold-plated mesh bag, between 108th and 109th Sts., on or near Broadway, Sunday, Nov. 17; gold powder box, pencil attached, $3 in money; reward. Benner, 301 W. 109th St.

LOST—Hudson Bay scarf, brown shirred lining, on Roseland Av., Caldwell, N. J., Thursday; reward. Mrs. D. W. Cooke, Essex Fells, N. J.

LOST—Saturday, lady's pin, small pearl circle, between 61st St. and Empire Theatre; suitable reward for return. Address 64 West 50th.

LOST—At Reisenweber's Friday night, Nov. 22, diamond harvest moon or crescent; liberal reward return. R. S. George, 49 Broadway.

LOST—Gold diamond sunburst brooch, 2 months ago; 84th St. and 3d Av., to Cypress Hills. Mrs. Bauer, 1,266 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Thursday night, gray fur neckpiece, on Madison Av. car between 55th and 72d Sts.; reward. Return to 170 E. 72d St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost Saturday afternoon, 7th Av. and 50th St., package of manuscript copy for printer relating to Order of Eastern Star. Andrew H. Kellogg Co., 409 Pearl St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Kitten, from 52 8th Av., Brooklyn; black and brown striped, like tortoise shell; reward, $5.

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FREE assistance in preparing your copy by an expert staff of advertising writers. Let us estimate on your work. We are one of the largest printeries in the city. Owing to our unusual facilities in this field we can quote you the "Lowest-in-the-City" prices, and furnish you the "Best-in-the-City" quality. No order too small to receive careful attention, or too large for us to cope with, from a name card to a 1,000-page catalog, translated in 8 different languages. "Send for Schwartzle—he knows!" Write to-day. Address

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Real Estate Companies and Merchants.
I OFFER MY SERVICES.
I am 33 years of age; now engaged as publicity and ad. writer for prominent company doing business of $1,000,000 yearly; I am a sales manager, and can plan and execute successful campaigns any part of the United States; MY CREDENTIALS are the VERY BEST. Address Progress, 189 Times.

Will raise capital for your enterprise if expenses are balanced against my time; have recently procured large sum for corporation; can repeat the operation if your requirements are legitimate; references exchanged at interview. H 70 Times.

For Sale.—Well established corporation, 1905, present interested manager to leave city and owners wish to dispose of business because of other interests; excellent opportunity for executive man with $5,000 cash. S 302 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER OF CLOAKS AND SUITS, WITH 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING, DESIRES A PARTNER, GOOD SALESMAN PREFERRED. X 71 TIMES.

An inside man who can invest not less than $50,000 in a going wholesale clothing business; capital needed for large increasing business; bank and mercantile reference. X 93 Times.

CHOCOLATE CHEWING GUM.—$2,500 cash buys long sought-for secret process and patentable rights to this greatly desired article; principals only. S 304 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED LEATHER LINE LOOKING FOR INTERESTED PARTY, EITHER SPECIAL OR PARTNERSHIP. X 92 TIMES

Excellent established employment agency sacrificed; ready cash; busy location. Apartment 11, 203 East 58th.

Will buy moving picture, N. Y. or B'klyn. Price no object. Katzen, 1,117 Westchester Av., N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; 'phone; near Grand Central.

52D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Rooms with board; table board; references.

56TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best references. 7257 Plaza.

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

If you want a situation start now to find it.

You spent most of yesterday thinking about it—**and doing nothing.**

What do you do best? In how few words can you tell a possible employer that you can do that particular thing well? Take out a pencil and see.

If you're not satisfied with the result, we'll help you when you bring us the advertisement. Call before 10 P. M. Or telephone 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.	Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20	Horses and Carriages	$0.25
Apartments to Let or Wanted	.25	Houses to Let or Wanted	.25
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20	Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Business Notices	.30	Pianos and Organs	.25
Business Opportunities	.30	Public Notices	.40
Country Board	.25	Purchase and Exchange	.30
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Employment Bureaus	.25	Situations Wanted	.15
For Sale	.25	Suburban Board	.20
Help Wanted	.15	Yachts, Vessels	.25

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

MADISON AV., 416.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast; all conveniences; good location.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated; telephone; newly decorated; excellent board; reasonable.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths, telephones; superior table.

55TH, 63 WEST. — Large and small rooms; every convenience; private bath, telephone; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; first-class private residence; attentive service; Southern cooking; electricity; private bath; dressing room; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive medium sunny room; also single room, with board; reference; telephone.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; high-class accommodations; also bachelor apartment, 116 West 69th St.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Very attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room; reference.

72D, 305 WEST.—Homelike, single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable, double, sunny room; private bath; moderate; telephone.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Two newly furnished, medium rooms; running water; table boarders taken.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; southern exposure; medium; small; table guests.

78TH ST., 153-156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select family hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with private bath; high grade; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 8 WEST. — Select; home comforts; warm, cozy house, out-of-town guests and Southerners accommodated; home table optional.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Private residence, desirable second floor front; all conveniences; reasonable; hall room.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozy room, bath; steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; special catering; telephone.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environments; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium size, and small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—In beautiful private house, two rooms, together or separate, with board.

87TH, 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; baths; couples; gentlemen preferred; board; references; private house.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Private family, with few boarders for large and small rooms; references.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table. Riverside 3569. Stajer.

93D ST., 21 WEST—Handsomely furnished room; heated; running water; phone; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly opened; $3.50 up; with board, $7; couples, $12; table guests.

97TH, 1 WEST.—Opposite the Park; southern exposure; three double rooms, elevator; dining room fifth floor; 'phone 7395 Riverside. B. Connaut.

104TH, 138 WEST.—Large, cheerful front room; high-class board; private family; reasonable. Sandbach.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; guests seldom leave us except to leave city; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 544 WEST., (near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated small, sunny room; excellent table; table guests.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—South, single, double; showers; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Back parlor; hot water; hall room; table board.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Large room, running water; German cooking; elevator. Apartment 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; private bath; unexcelled cuisine; references.

141ST ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable suite, lavatory and all conveniences; steam heat; references; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to obtain delicious home-cooked meals at reasonable prices.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 510 West 123d St.—Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

A REFINED LADY with small income can economize board; bedroom, private bath, hotel meals, and family protection offered in exchange for assistance in dressing; no menial service. Carlton, H 116 Times.

A.—WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Furnished rooms with private bath and meals, $16 per week.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Beautiful, large, light rooms; corner; couple; table guests; references; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large room, adjoining bath; also large front room; quiet, refined house; convenient to Subway express, car lines.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—2,714 Bedford Av., near Foster Av.; beautiful detached residence, large, light rooms, elegantly furnished; steam, electricity, bathroom each floor; running water in rooms; excellent table; ½ minute to two car lines, 5 minutes to B. B. L. Tel. 711 W Flatbush.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—River view, Subway, five minutes to Wall St.; high-class neighborhood; house; table. 905 Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

DELIGHTFUL WINTER HOME, gentlemen or a family, near golf links and tennis courts; superior accommodations and table; private house, forty minutes from Thirty-fourth St.; references exchanged. Box 16, Garden City. Telephone 1397 J Garden City.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

307TH ST., 51 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, absolutely first-class; references.

31ST, 117 EAST.—Sunny large, small rooms; also entire floor; attractively furnished; good location.

37TH ST., 102 EAST.—Back parlor and other large rooms; running water in all.

41ST ST., 41 EAST.—High-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites; modern improvements; electricity; maid service; references.

44TH ST., 136 EAST (Near Lexington Av.)—Large attractive room; all conveniences; private house.

53D, 58 EAST.—Suite two rooms, private bath, toilet; private family; electric light; telephone.

68TH ST., 228 EAST.—Nicely furnished single room, bath; private house.

69TH ST., 20 EAST, Corner Madison Av.—Two fine rooms and bath; $50; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—An attractive single room to rent, with excellent board; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional; telephone.

178TH ST., 447 EAST—Large and small rooms; bath, heat; board; reasonable. Tremont Station.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building

LARGE light room, running water, steam heat; one or two gentlemen. Ruge, 8 East 85th St.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; telephone; all conveniences; men preferred; references exchanged.

MARRIED COUPLE in high-class elevator apartment, 58th St., between Madison and Park Avs., would rent comfortable room; hot and cold running water, steam heat, electric light; next to bathroom; satisfactory references required. S 214 Times Downtown.

East Side.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Nice front room; southern exposure; with dressing room; bath connecting; telephone.

46TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room and alcove bedroom; private bath; large closets; handsomely furnished; one or two gentlemen; references.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Large, small, sunny room, running water; house strictly first-class; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with private bath and ample closets.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Two sunny, connecting rooms, private bathroom, $9; steam heat, telephone.

52D ST., 248 WEST. (nr. B'way)—Attractive rooms, large and single.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; every convenience.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; telephone; private house.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Desirable front or back rooms, telephone and all conveniences.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, en suite or single; private bath.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—A large, also single, room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two single adjoining rooms; heated, bath adjoining; hot-water supply; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant, medium-sized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms for gentlemen. Telephone 3642 Columbus.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, southern exposure, high-class house, electricity. References.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms; excellent private house; telephone 7915 Schuyler; rates reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny fourth floor, front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—A room with southern exposure; private house; steam heat, electricity; references.

77TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; electric light, billiard room; private family; gentleman only. Telephone Schuyler 7958.

78TH ST., 204 WEST—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences. Hazelwood.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable second floor, single, suite; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Large, front room; running water and closet; adjoining bath; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST. — Large, small rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator, telephone; $4.50 up.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; second floor; single or en suite.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms, private house; parlor suite, suitable doctor; beautifully furnished throughout; strictly modern; electricity; rates reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 3882.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; handsome room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. Phone 7734 Schuyler.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; running water; private residence; convenient "L," Subway.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Ideal parlor suite, two rooms, bath; gentlemen; reasonable; also single room. Gormley.

80TH ST., 162 WEST.—Rooms in suite or single; improvements; Subway, "L"; board optional; phone.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Comfortable home for particular gentlemen; electricity, telephone; convenient subway, L; reasonable.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, with good closet; references.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice room in small private house; gentleman; reference required; reasonable.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room; also large, single; running water; reasonable. Anderson.

85TH ST., 168 WEST.—Second floor suite, together or separately, with bath; gentlemen; telephone; references.

85TH ST., 208 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; private, clean; telephone. Peirean.

88TH ST., 133 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, running water; private house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

90TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor bedroom and alcove, suitable two people; one flight; bath. Phone 4883 River. Smith.

91ST ST., 126 WEST.—Light, attractive room; $4; telephone; private family; all cars. Wheelock.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Desirable light, sunny front room; elevator apartment; to business woman.

92D, 72 WEST.—2 large, bright rooms; single or together; hot, cold running water; private bath; electric light; absolutely private house.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Room in private family for business woman; references; apartment 22.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms, convenient to L cars; 'phone; good location.

96TH ST., 301 WEST, (West End Av.; Subway one block;) comfortable front room; bath; electricity; gentleman only; small room Dec. 1. Petersen.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for one or two.

99TH ST., 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; piano; telephone; elevator apartment; one or two gentlemen. Angus.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references: telephone.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; private; modern conveniences; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 65.

107TH ST., (2,783 Broadway.)—Cheerful, homelike, sunny room, facing Broadway; elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Borsodi.

107TH ST., 220 West—Bright, airy, attractively furnished room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 53.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Subway; attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. 'Phone 4740 Morningside.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Very comfortable room; private lavatory; refinement. Apt. 18.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—One newly furnished bedroom; lavatory, bath, steam. Carroll. Phone 7530 Morning.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, adjoining bath; large closet; electricity; well heated.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 612 WEST.—Outside room, overlooking Palisades; beautifully furnished; suitable one or two gentlemen; with refined couple; references. Whitney.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One or two rooms; private family; all conveniences; near Subway; $3.50 and $4.50. Hines.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Elegant front room; other rooms; homelike; board optional. Wise, Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Single room; elegant apartment; electricity; elevator; private family; reasonable. Apt. 31.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 51.

126TH ST., 135 WEST.—Attractive room; American family; private residence; refined home; conveniences; telephone; references.

129TH, 246 WEST.—One, two, front rooms; independent; homelike; elevator; references; reasonable. Apartment 53.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths; single rooms, running water; hotel service. Pierson.

139TH ST., 602 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, medium, outside room; elevator apartment; moderate; references. Apartment 19.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Connecting sunny rooms, running water; Broadway sub. station. Wade.

A PRIVATE Christian family, Riverside Drive, 112th, will rent pleasant room overlooking river and drive to gentleman. 7586 Morningside. A 98 Times.

A SOUTHERN LADY will rent one or two furnished rooms; corner apartment; attractively appointed; near 91st St. Subway. Phone 4089 River.

A.—"Trianon" apt. hotel, B'way 2,848-2,850, at 110th St. Sub. station; hotel service combined with home comforts; luxuriously furnished; 2 and 3 room suites; kitchenette, with large window; private bath; tel., electric light; also single room; reasonable. Tel. 4245 Morn.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (near 141st St., Convent Av.)— Daintily furnished room; double, $4.50; single, $2.50; brass bed, mission furniture; private residence; telephone.

Lady will rent evenings excellently furnished parlor floor in private home; 3 rooms; piano; every accommodation; suitable musical club or other entertainment; west side, near 79th Subway. Address X 73 Times.

PRIVATE family; large, heated bedroom, adjoining bath, shower; every convenience; one door from Broadway, 112th St. H 118 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (127th St.)—Front room, overlooking drive; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 3G. Button.

SOUTHERN LADY will rent one or two rooms, corner apartment, attractively appointed, near 91st St. Subway station. 'Phone 4089 River.

THE NEW YORK.
Rooms elegantly kept, $20-$60 monthly. Parlor, bedroom, bath. Restaurant attached. 22 West 60th St.

Those seeking rooms, with or without board, should consult our investigated list. Leland's, 4 West 33d St. (25th year.)

UPON REQUEST—List of furnished rooms and board offered in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Apply 320 Tribune Building, New York.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

THE DALHOUSIE.
40 West 59th St.—Fine apartment facing Central Park, near 5th Ave., eight rooms and three baths. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

Elevator apartments, $35-$50.
4 and 6 rooms; all improvements.
40 West 127th. 30 East 128th.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath, $40-$50.

93d, 46 West.—7 very light, large rooms and bath, $50.

East Side.

BACHELOR APTS., 13 EAST 36TH ST. TWO ROOMS AND BATH; SERVICE; ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEAT; $30-$65.

Bronx.

University Heights.—Six large light rooms and bath; foyer hall; electric lights; all modern improvements; just completed; rent moderate; restricted, high-class neighborhood. 2,292-96 Loring Place.

3, 4, 5 rooms and bath apartments; 1,068 Simpson St.; minute to Subway; also 7 rooms, bath, 206 West 84th; heated.

Jackson Av., 894, Near Subway and "L."—6 rooms and bath; steam heat; $27.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $200 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

126 EAST 34TH ST.
SEVENTH FLOOR, WEST SIDE, EIGHT LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; NEWYL DECORATED; ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED. INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

To sublet after December 1st, for three or four months, 7 large, light rooms, fully furnished; 3 baths, pianola, books, &c.; can be seen at any time. Apply Superintendent, 251 West 89th St.

THREE (3) rooms, kitchenette, and bath; high-class elevator apartment; desirable for bachelors or small family. Seen between 11 and 3. Apartment 21, 204 West 108th St.

Attractively furnished, all light and sunny four-room apartment; 'phone, electricity; block Broadway, Subway; $40 monthly; $10 weekly. 552 West 146th St. Gayler.

Beautifully furnished four, five, six room elevator apartments; most reasonable rent, $50 monthly upward. Windermer, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th.

82d St., 147 West.—Sublet, eight-room apartment; beautifully furnished; $85. Chastain. Phone Schuyler 8572.

A select list of furnished apartments may be had at Slawson & Hobbs's, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Desirable parties want furnished apartment; no charge for listing. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, No. 162 West 72d St.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Newark, (Forest Hill Section)—Well furnished ten-room house, twenty minutes from New York; year's lease; reasonable. H. G. L., 760 Highland Av., Newark, N. J. 'Phone 2148 Branch Brook.

Help Wanted, Female

HAIRDRESSER and manicure wanted; only expert need apply. F. N. Lebeau, 34 West 22d St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, typewriter, in specialist's office; young American or German-American; piano student preferred; office closes July and August; reference required. H 102 Times.

WANTED—Serious, educated women, ambitious, to take permanent, profitable position requiring special adaptability; can earn handsome income interviewing mothers on educational mission; experience unnecessary, but energy, tact, ambition, and good character vitally essential; city or traveling; railroad expenses and salary for beginners; ladies wanted immediately for Florida. Only those need apply who are willing to spend a few days in preparation. Call Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., afternoons only.

WANTED
Six dairymaids for the Land Show; must be pretty blondes and able to milk the World's Record Holstein. Apply 11 A. M., to-day, 33d St. entrance, 71st Regiment Armory.

WANTED—Lady, refined, intelligent, to interview artists and handicraft workers on an investment proposition. Room 409, 1 West 34th.

Help Wanted, Male

AGENTS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in writing industrial insurance, and who can sell life, sick, and accident policies; no lapses; commission and salary bonus. Apply Room 502, 253 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED salesmen to handle an up to date manufacturer's line of fancy leather goods and ruffings; commission basis. G. H. & E. Freydberg, 142, 144 Greene St.

EXPERIENCED girl; general housework; references; wages, $18 to $20. Scott, 319 9th St., Brooklyn.

POSITIONS paying from $8 to $15 open to multigraph operators; young men taught in our school in four weeks. Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

PROOFREADER.—Wanted a first-class newspaper proofreader; must be more than ordinarily rapid and accurate. Apply by letter to Proofreader, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN. — Experienced, selling New York, suburban, or Florida property; out of town; good chance for advancement. Suite 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation with an extensively advertised line and branch offices in the leading cities desires to add to their sales force two good salesmen. If you feel that you can make good after being shown how, call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor.

SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL IN NEW YORK AND EASTERN STATES FOR A HIGH CLASS POPULAR PRICED SUIT AND COAT HOUSE; GOOD ARRANGEMENTS; MAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE ONLY NEED APPLY. ADDRESS BOX U 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—A house of many years standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience not necessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, experienced in the traveling bag line; commission. S. Knee, 27 Walker St., city.

SOLICITOR, business school; Brooklyn resident and one speaking Hebrew preferred; day or evening; state full particulars. S 319 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WATCHMAKER and jeweler; good position for right man. N. Traub, 21 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

$15 weekly earned at home making incandescent mantles, whole or spare time; men wanted in every town; write for particulars. Watts & Co., 166 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Agents Wanted

OUR FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES
sell on sight and every order brings from one to twelve repeat orders; crackerjack line; big profits; now is the best season of the year; live agents wanted everywhere, men or women; full particulars, catalogues, and samples sent free; don't delay, write now. Address A. G. SCHWARTZ MFG. CO.,
November Building, 1,358 Lexington Av., at 90th St., New York City.

Situations Wanted
Female

ACCOMPLISHED SWISS GOVERNESS, speaking, teaching perfect French, German, English, music, desires position; experienced care children; highest personal references. G 84 Times.

A.—MME. BONNEAU,
66 West 84th, elevator.
Formerly No. 100 West 86th st.
Parisian dressmaker; gowns; remodelling latest Parisian style; reasonable; fit guaranteed; home preferred.

COLORED WOMAN to take care of bachelor apartment or studios; A 1 references. Address C. L. Brown, 136 West 17th St.

COMPANION.—American young woman wishes position; experience; references. Miss Boothe, 54 Morningside Drive West.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER will take care of a mentally defective, nervous, or backward child in her own home, which is in a beautiful section of New York City. X 77 Times.

EXPERT COACHING.—College entrance, civil service; neglected education; references. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

FIRST-CLASS dressmaker wishes few more customers; will go to fit; remodeling reasonable; best reference. Margurite, care of Farrell, 770 Lexington Av.

FIRST-CLASS Vienna cook, wishes position; private house; wages $40. Horvath, 306 East 57th.

GERMAN NURSE, with good references, speaks English and German, desires a good position. Miss Pattermann, 124 Grove St., Evergreen, L. I

GRADUATE NURSE will care for invalid or slight mental case in her own home, which is in one of the best sections of the city. X 78 Times.

LADY desires position in private house as managing housekeeper, companion and secretary, or chaperone; has taken entire supervising charge of house and children; a dignified, congenial position more desirable than high salary; best references. Address H, 64 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—Respectable young colored woman wishes position for half time as lady's maid; excellent on light washing; first-class references. Write or call 312 West 122d St., care Mrs. Green.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman, first-class laundress, wishes to take fine washing home; weekly or $1 dozen; best references. Sabo, 404 East 65th St. Apartment 34.

RAPID stenographer and typewriter, Christian, 23 years old, six years' experience, wants position with first-class house; well qualified for general office work; salary, $18. R. L. C., 286 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS (German) goes out by day; plain sewing; private family. Ball, 1,484 3d Av.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—Lady desires position; highest references. Companion, Room 401, 509 5th Av. Phone Bryant 5955.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, wideawake, conscientious, reliable; beginner; anxious to work; small salary. Lillian Friedman, 237 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, college education, ten years' experience commercial technical work, familiar bookkeeping, seeks secretarial or position of responsibility. A. K., 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, intelligent beginner; plain penman; make out bills; neat appearance; anxious; graduate thorough school; rapid, careful; $7. S 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and BOOKkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 89 Delanc

BLAMES PHARISEES FOR GRAFTING HERE

They Prevent Passage of Proper Laws to Govern Disorderly Resorts, Fosdick Says.

BRIBERS WORST OFFENDERS

Men Who Want to Evade Building Law and Pay to Do It Horrified to Read of Dishonest Inspectors.

Raymond B. Fosdick, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, in speaking last night at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, upon the subject "How the People's Money Is Spent," blamed those living in this city for the "low moral tone," which he said was responsible for graft in the police force and in other public departments. He declared that if it were not for the pharisaical attitude of the respectable element in the community there would be upon the statute books laws which would admit of effective steps to drive out disorderly resorts. The talk was one of a series on public affairs arranged by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson. In his address Mr. Fosdick said:

"We are hearing a great deal these days about graft, and it undoubtedly exists in the Police Department. Mr. Jerome not long ago made the statement that it exists in every city department. This statement will have to be taken with some qualifications. Graft is not nearly so prevalent in city departments as it was four years ago, although it perhaps exists in petty form in some departments, just as it exists in petty form in most business enterprises. There is not a concern to-day in the City of New York doing a business of more than $100,000 a year that does not have various small leaks due to dishonesty. The same condition is true of our city departments.

"Graft in the selling of privileges, concessions, and protection, the kind of graft that has been shown to exist in the Police Department, is the predominant vital problem in our municipal government. The recent exposure in the Police Department is a call to arms to all citizens who believe that the principles of democracy can be successfully applied to our American cities. We are confronted with a condition which affects the very foundation of government, and our generation is called upon to fight an insidious foe.

"In this connection, I would call your attention to this fact, that the successful solution of this problem involves not only better officials but better citizens. It is the citizen who wants to get something to which he is not entitled that constitutes the chief difficulty. A man who desires a privilege which, under the law, he ought not to get, or protection in the conduct of some illegal business, is willing to pay the price, with the result that public officials succumb to temptation. If the builders in New York really wanted to eliminate the graft in the Building Department, they could do it in ten days. The trouble is, they all don't want to eliminate it. They need it in their business. Some of them want to have the opportunity of putting in a three-inch beam where a six-inch beam is required. They want to avoid some of the strict sections of the building code. It is cheaper to pay an Inspector than to put up a building that is safe. And yet when these same gentlemen pick up the morning papers and read of graft in the Building Department, they hold up their hands in horror, and bemoan the lack of honest men in office. When I think of the graft that undoubtedly exists in some of our building departments, my indignation runs not against the Inspectors who take a bribe, weak and contemptible as they are, but against the respectable contractors who made the graft possible at the beginning. After all, the moral level of government will not rise above the moral level of the citizens behind it. You cannot have efficient and honest government until you have efficient and honest citizens.

"Take the Police Department for example. To satisfy our own conscience, we pass laws at Albany in regard to disorderly resorts which we do not intend shall be strictly and rigidly enforced. Perhaps the majority of persons in New York do not believe that these laws can be literally enforced. But they pass them just the same, to satisfy the respectable elements in the community, to pander a bit to the moral crowd of the town, as Fernando Wood once said. With this law on the statute books, we turn to our Police Commissioners and tell them to adopt a policy in regard to resorts. What are we doing? We are telling our Police Commissioners to enforce the law where and when they like. We are substituting police discretion for enforcement of law. We are creating the one condition under which graft can most easily flourish. We are making a police 'system' not only possible, but extremely probable. Then, when an exposure comes along, and we find the police have been selling protection to keepers of disorderly houses, we hold up our hands in horror and our cries or reform fill the heavens. The pharasaic attitude of the people of New York is responsible for 50 per cent. of the graft in the Police Department."

BIRTHMARK LED TO ARREST.

Police Had Record of Man Who Wounded Trolley Car Passenger.

A birthmark on his left hand led to the arrest of Tony Sommes of 43 Havemeyer Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, charged with having fired five shots at the conductor of a trolley car. One of the bullets struck Samuel Sumliner, a salesman of 156 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, in the left arm. The other shots went wild. The shooting occurred three days ago while, the police assert, Sommes was returning with two young women from a dance. They got on a Graham Avenue car and offered William Dunn, the conductor, three bad transfers. When they were refused, Sommes according to the police, refused to pay the fares and was put off the car. Standing on the sidewalk, the police say he fired at the conductor.

When detectives, who were near, chased Sommes he escaped, but the conductor remembered that the man who offered him the transfers had a curious birthmark on the back of his left hand. He told the police of this, and they immediately thought of Sommes, who, they say, has been concerned in several shooting and stabbing frays. In the Manhattan Avenue Court he was held without bail charged with felonious assault.

WANTS PASTOR RUSSELL.

Washington Church Extends Call to Brooklyn Clergyman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Temple Congregational Church of this city to-day extended a call to the Rev. Charles T. Russell of Brooklyn to become its pastor.

Pastor Russell began his independent ministry in Pittsburgh in 1876. Before being called to Paddington Tabernacle, London, in 1911, he had been pastor of many congregations from coast to coast, traveling upward of 30,000 miles each year in connection with his work, it is said. He is the author of a series of religious best sellers called "Studies in the Scriptures," and his Sunday sermons are said to have been published in more than 400 newspapers.

Pastor Russell has often figured in print. He is said to have spent five years and much money in fighting his wife's successful suit for divorce brought in Pittsburgh. The litigation was ended when, in 1909, he paid $6,036 alimony to Mrs. Maria F. Russell.

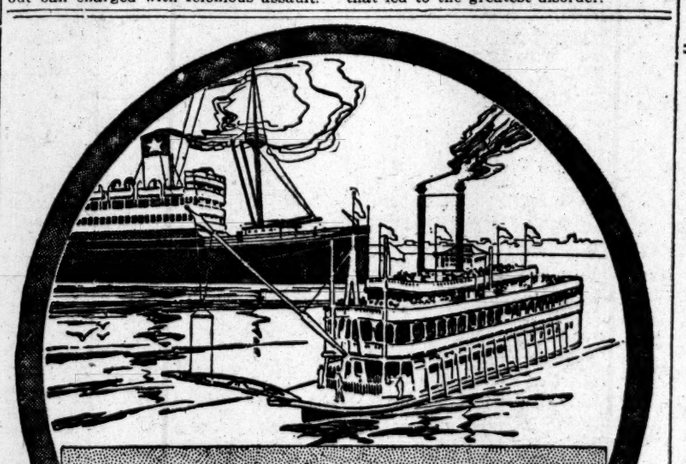
In 1911 a sale of so-called "miracle wheat," said to have possessed wonderful qualities, was held at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the price being $60 a bushel.

RABBI TO PRACTICE LAW.

Resigns After His Enemies Throw Snuff While He Is Preaching.

After several months of dissension Rabbi Abraham Geller of Shromrel Emunah Synagogue, at Fifty-second Street and Fourteenth Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn, has handed in his resignation. He declares he intends to become a lawyer. He also entertains some thought of writing a play that will serve to set forth his difficulties.

Rabbi Geller said that some of the members of the congregation were so alienated from him that on one occasion snuff was thrown about while he was preaching, a method of showing hostility that led to the greatest disorder.



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We bought the entire stock of Carl Schulz, 259 5th Ave.—retired—every yard in the place. Never a suit or overcoat sold before for less than $60. You can have your pick for $25. There are many exclusive imported patterns—attractive weaves and colors—only a suit length of some—so we say come at once if you can—the trip will pay you. Dress suit fabrics for which he charged $90 that you can get now, if you buy here, for $40. Sale is on our 2nd floor—the man at the door will direct you.

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For 17 years Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, has been a household remedy for such common troubles as pimples, dandruff, sores, boils, burns, cuts, chafings, chappings, and piles. All druggists sell Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00), but for a sample of each write to Dept. 36-F, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. Resinol Shaving Stick (25c) cannot irritate the tenderest face.

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Ten cents—at Hitchcock's, 25 Ann St. Song: "When That Midnight Choo, Choo Leaves for Alabam." Great Seller. Music of all Publishers at popular prices.

THURSDAY SUBSCRIBER METROPOLITAN OPERA DESIRES TO EXCHANGE TWO SEATS, "A-A CENTER," FOR FIVE TUESDAY PERFORMANCES EQUALLY GOOD LOCATION. ADDRESS S 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3. Recital by the Brilliant American Contralto Madame Charles CAHIER $1 to $2. Managem't Loudon Charlton.

Opera Tickets The Annex Ticket Office, 1,418 B'way, (downstairs,) opp. main entrance Metrop. O. H. Choice seats for to-night's opera, 50c. advance. "The Girl of the Golden West," with Caruso. Phone 1793-1822 Bryant.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. THE BERMAN SHOW, with Lew Kelly & Watson Sisters. Wrestling To-morrow Night.

Columbia B'way & 47th Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c.-$1. Burlesque BEAUTY, YOUTH AND FOLLY. Smoking Matinee To-day, 15c. 25c. & 50c.

OLYMPIC E. 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Tuesday—Cabaret Night. Wednesday—Amateur Night. Friday—Country Store. BON-TON GIRLS

KELLERD AS HAMLET GARDEN 27th St., Madison Av. Phone 57 Mad. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.

AD. PHILIPP'S 57th St. THEATRE near 3d Av. AD. PHILIPP & His Co. Every Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Auction Pinochle

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. Sydell and Her London Belles.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. MARY GARDEN and YSAYE

Miss Garden will sing Gounod's Ave Maria to the violin obbligato of Mr. Ysaye, with harp, piano, and organ accompaniment. Tickets 50c. to $2.50; Boxes $15, $18, at Box Office. Chickering Piano. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

LAND SHOW 71st Reg't Armory 34th St. & Park Ave. Last Week—10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Daily to Dec. 1st. Prize Stock, Products, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry Kaltenborn's Orchestra and Illustrated Lectures Elbert Hubbard Lectures To-day, 3 & 8 p. m. Nat'l Housewives League Tuesday—Adm. 50c, no extr's

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To-night at 8:15, Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15. Trovatore. Rappold, Homer; Slezak, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Sturani.
Thurs., (Thanksg'g.) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Burrian, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Hinshaw, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Boheme. Bori, Alten; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2, Double Bill. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Next Week: Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Parks, Homer, Alten; Slezak, Lankow, Goritz, Griswold, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
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SAT. EVE. at 8. AIDA. Rappold, Homer; Slezak, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Sturani.
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The Absolute Hit of the Year.
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ASTOR B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:15. 3 Matinees Wed. Thurs. (Thanksg'g) & Sat. A Big Hit DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in Hawthorne of the U. S. A.

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ALHAMBRA 7th Av. & 126 St. Tom Wise & Co., Maude Lambert & Ernest Ball, Rooney & Bent, Florence Tempest, others.
BRONX 149 St. 3 Ave. Mats. 25c. Victor Moore, Rock & Fulton, Tom Terriss & Co., Harry Fox & Millership Sisters, others.
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To-m'w Eve: Mr. Waller as Lover and Lawyer.

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William Collier COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w $1.50. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

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LYRIC Last Week. 42d W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:00 Mats. Wed., Thanksg'g & Sat. 2. Faversham's Julius Caesar
Cast Includes: Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp.

MON., DEC. 2. AR HUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents TRENTINI in The Firefly Seats now

SUN. EVE. DEC. 1. R. G. KNOWLES Travel Studies with MOTION PICTURES "CHINA."

TO-NIGHT
BERKELEY THEATRE, 44 St. & 5th Av. First Performance. THE ROAD TO ARCADY, by Edith Sessions Tupper. Produced by Sydney Rosenfeld under the auspices of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs. MATINEE TO-MORROW.

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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2:20. MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. John Mason in the powerful play, THE ATTACK.
CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. WHAT AILS YOU? A New Farce by Rupert Hughes
HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Thanksgiving & Sat. at 2:15. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:25 MERE MAN by AUGUSTUS THOMAS

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FULTON THEATRE NOW 46th St., West of B'way. Nightly 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday

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PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. LAST WEEK. A RICH MAN'S SON by James Forbes

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. Franz Lehar's Musical Romance THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 28th St. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

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3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
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Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving. Seats Now.

GAIETY Broadway & 46 St. Evs. at 8:15 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. OUR WIVES with HENRY KOLKER

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For further information or booklet inquire on property or at the New York Office, 47 West 34th Street.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th To-night at 8:20. SIMONE in THE PAPER CHASE By Louis N. Parker.

CENTURY THEATRE 62d & 63d Sts. B'y & 8 Av. TO-NIG T
8:10. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiv'g. Sat. 1000 Seats 25c., 50c, 75c.; oths. $1, $1.50.
The Daughter of Heaven
The Liebler Co. $100,000 Production of the Lott-Gautier Spectacle.
Century Theatre, Friday, Dec. 6, at 1:30. WOMAN'S TITANIC MEMORIAL BENEFIT
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Every Eve. at 8:45. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
A Satiric Comedy ANATOL
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